





## FELL FROM EIGHTH FLOOR

150: Island L. 0.250, 10000  
 133: Lebanon L. 4.00, 10000  
 33: Madalra. Esc. 75, 10000  
 33: Norway L. 1.50, 10000  
 90: Pakistan, Ram 12, 10000  
 90: Qatar QR 7.50, 10000  
 90: Singapore 1.50, 10000  
 128: Sweden, Esc. 5.00, 10000  
 8: 5.00, 10000  
 60: USA, 1.50, 10000  
 70: Yugoslavia, Dan 60, 10000

00 Jordan LD 0.425 Normal  
AGO Lebanon LI 4.600 Water  
L SS: Madalra Esc 75 Maha  
Morocco Dir-7 Norway R 2.50  
QR 0.700 Pakistan Ram 18  
Al Esc 90 Qatar QR 7.50 Saudi  
SR 2.500 Singapore 45.00  
Pas 120 Sweden Esc 8.00  
Plant - S - F 3 5.00 Syria  
Tunisia Tin 600 USA 11.00

7:00: Poughkeepsie, Dec 20.

ON  
FOR

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Figure 1

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*

10



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**WE**  
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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



## £35,000 'golden handshake' for Joe Gormley

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joe Gormley, the retiring moderate president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who is at the centre of a continuing political controversy, is to receive a "golden handshake" of about £35,000.

The payment is an ex-gratia lump sum made up of three times his annual pension, and it is being recommended to the NUM national executive by the union's powerful finance committee. The £25,000-a-year president, aged 65, will receive the cash tax-free.

That payment, unprecedented in size in the labour movement, is only part of a generous retirement package that is almost certain to be approved by miners' leaders when Mr Gormley bids farewell at his final executive meeting in Workington in two days' time. The union leader, known affectionately as "Battered Cherub", will be given the Jaguar in which he has been chauffeured round for the last few years.

He will also be allowed to stay in his NUM-owned luxury home in Sudbury-on-Thames for the rest of his life at a peppercorn rent. The house, complete with swimming pool, will then revert to the union.

There could be a move by discontented left-wingers to block the handsome retirement package at Thursday's executive meeting. Mr Jack Collins, Kent area secretary of the NUM, had protested by letter and Mr Joe Whelan, secretary of the Nottinghamshire area, last night described the golden handshake as "a bloody insult to the miners".

Left-wingers are still furious with Mr Gormley over an article he wrote for the *Daily Express* on the eve of a pithead ballot two months ago, in which he advised miners to ignore the unanimous recommendation of their national executive and accept a 9.5 per cent pay offer rather than go on strike.

The NUM president survived subsequent censure moves demanding his resignation by a single vote as the dominant moderate majority on his executive closed ranks in his support, but the issue is still live. Since that vote, 17-15 to raise the resignation demand again, though Mr Lawrence Day, the union's general secretary has told the

area's leaders that the matter has been dealt with.

However, any move against the golden handshake is unlikely to succeed not only because Mr Gormley must have an executive majority, but because all the union's other full-time officials stand to gain by the same cash arrangements when they retire.

That is because the £35,000 payout to the president is based on a formula enshrined in the coalminers' own pension scheme. When they retire, they receive a tax-free, ex-gratia payment of 156 weeks' pension, and this principle has for some years been operated without publicity in the NUM on the basis that "what's good for the men is good for the officials".

NUM officials' pensions are based on a reckonable years of service to the union, and in Mr Gormley's case it is authoritatively estimated that he is entitled to a pension of some 46 per cent of his existing salary of about £25,000 a year. That would be approximately £12,000 giving an estimated handshake of £35,000. The actual sum is not specified in the finance committee minutes.

The finance committee decision was taken in private last week at a meeting attended by Mr Gormley, the vice-president, his long-time political opponent — Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish miners; Mr George Rees, secretary of the Welsh miners; also a Communist; Mr Trevor Bell, the white-collar section leader; and Mr Jack Jones, president of the Leicestershire coalfield, both moderates.

Mr Gormley is due to retire on April 4, and his militant successor, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area, takes over the following day. Mr Scargill and the other two Yorkshire executive members, Mr Owen Briscoe and Mr John Weaver, have been instructed by their area council not to attend any farewell function to pay tribute to the outgoing president.

They, and perhaps others, are therefore expected to boycott an executive dinner being held in Mr Gormley's honour in a Workington hotel on Wednesday.

## Police chief welcomes security firms' aid

From John Chartres

Britain's police service can no longer "go it alone" in the fight against increasing crime, Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday.

Mr Anderton, who had formally opened what is claimed to be the first "fully automated central station" operated by a commercial security company, said the task of crime prevention was now beyond ordinary police resources.

Displaying a very different attitude towards commercial security companies from that exhibited by many chief constables in recent years, Mr Anderton said: "My officers and I need all the help we can get from the ordinary citizen who shows he cares, and from security companies with such an enormous part to play."

"In much the same way the owners of houses and business premises of every kind recognize only too well just how vulnerable they are, and how limited is the physical protection patrolling police officers can give them, so they need to build their own defences."

"There was a time when the regular police imagined they could cope with all crime and anti-social behaviour and rather resented the growth of security organizations," he went on.

"But not any more. We are at war against crime and the police 'infantry' welcome every technical support which adds to the weight of their armour."

Referring to the 48 per cent increase in crime in his area in the past seven years, Mr Anderton said: "The trouble today is that there are not enough cavalry in the form of uniformed police officers to come to the rescue when the trumpet call goes out."

Mr Anderton was speaking at the opening of the new and computerized central station to be operated in Manchester by ADT Security Systems, a multinational company which has 200,000 clients in the United States, Europe and the Middle East, including 10,000 in the United Kingdom.

The Manchester centre serves clients in the North-west of England and the Midlands, and the facilities will include another automated system in London next year, so that clients throughout the mainland will be linked to it.



## A Pankhurst's museum appeal

Miss Helen Pankhurst, at 17, great-granddaughter of Emmeline Pankhurst, launching a national appeal for £500,000 to establish a museum and women's centre at 60 and 62 Nelson Street, Manchester, the birthplace of the suffragette movement. Nelson Street was Emmeline Pankhurst's home, and in 1903 she founded the Women's Social and Political Union from there. Today the houses, which are Grade II listed buildings and two of Manchester's few remaining Georgian

buildings, are boarded up and empty. Helen Pankhurst, a student at the Atlantic College in Wales, is the granddaughter of Emmeline Pankhurst's daughter Sylvia. Helping her to launch the appeal was Lord Brockway, aged 94, and one of the few people still living to have met Mrs Pankhurst.

"When I first knew her she was rather subordinate to her husband, Richard, and then quite suddenly she emerged as a tremendously extrovert, dynamic person herself," he said.

## Power failure 'lessons learnt'

Emergency procedures for power failures need improving in the South-west of England, according to a report issued yesterday by the South Western Electricity Board. The board has accepted recommendations made by an internal panel which investigated 6,000 faults in the region caused by a freak blizzard in December.

From our correspondent Bristol

Several thousand homes were left without power for up to a week, which led to complaints from local MPs. Most faults were caused by the weight of ice and snow on overhead lines or by high winds bringing down the lines.

The report said that communications between consumers and boards

switchboards were poor and only two-thirds of callers could get through. The board now plans to set up 13 emergency units in the region to help compile information from consumers.

Staff will be given extra training so that more of them can be assigned to emergency repair work on overhead cables.

## Immigrant families separated by red tape

By Lucy Hodges

Research by the government-funded immigrant advisory service shows that many wives and children of British immigrants are wrongly being turned away because of discrepancies in their applications.

The research, presented to a House of Commons select committee yesterday, examined 45 Bangladeshi cases of dependants of people settled here being refused entry. The researchers felt that 31 of the cases were genuine and 11 were mostly so. They thought only three were not genuine.

Mr John Ennals, director of the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service, told the subcommittee examining immigration from the Indian sub-continent that he hoped many of the refusals could be reversed. So far three had been reversed, and he was hopeful for another family being interviewed by the British High Commission in Dacca.

One of the three cases concerned Mrs Muhibun Nessa, who wanted to bring her four children to join her husband here. She was rejected because the authorities were not convinced the family was related to Mr Nessa.

The researchers, Mr Zahirul Chowdhury and Mr Ken Brown, visited their home in Bangladesh, questioned the family and found that everything they said tallied with their application. Moreover they found British-bought gifts which could not have been bought locally. Photographs and a marriage certificate on the wall further convinced them.

The new evidence was put to an immigration appeal tribunal and the family was allowed in. The other two families were admitted after fresh applications had been made to the entry clearance officers.

The research was carried out last year on a grant from the Commission for Racial Equality. Mr Ennals agreed that the methods used by immigration officers at the high commission in Dacca had got better, but there was still room for improvement.

He recommended that interviews with applicants should be recorded and said that adjudicators who heard appeals in this country against refusals of entry abroad, should visit the Indian sub-continent.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Radio calls for Carol Thatcher

Miss Carol Thatcher, the Prime Minister's daughter, yesterday started a new job as presenter of a radio phone-in programme for the London Broadcasting Company.

Yesterday she joined a daily phone-in show, broadcast from the Ideal Homes Exhibition and will take over the 10 pm to 1 am Saturday night programme, *Night Line*.

After her appointment Miss Thatcher, aged 28, had said that she would not be drawn into arguments about her mother.

Yesterday she started by dealing with a caller complaining about the use of background music on television nature programmes. Other topics discussed were the London Transport strike due tomorrow and the selection of Mr Pat Wall as Labour candidate for Bradford North.

### School prayers for fire victims

The two teenagers who died in a fire at a disco party in a former stable loft in Tower Street, Rye, East Sussex, on Saturday night were named yesterday as Nigel Baker, aged 13, of Ferry Road, Rye, and Sarah Higgins, aged 14, of Fyresway, Fairlight, near Rye.

A third pupil at Thomas Peacock School, Rye, Matthews Van Ast, aged 14, is receiving treatment for severe burns. Prayers were said for the three at school assembly yesterday.

### Police reinstated

Five Humberside drug squad policemen who were acquitted by a Crown Court jury at York last weekend of drugs offences were reinstated today by Mr David Hall, the Chief Constable. They had been suspended for more than two years.

### Free fall victim named

A skydiver who was killed when his parachute failed to open after jumping from an aircraft at 10,000 ft on Sunday with the Spread-eagles free fall parachute club on Sunday was named yesterday as Mr Michael Moreau, aged 34, of Charlton Road, Shepton, Middlesex, who was married with two children.

# ON MARCH 25th THE 'EXECUTIVE CAR OF THE YEAR' FOR 1980 AND 1981 WILL ALSO BECOME AN ESTATE...



## WITH THE LARGEST LOADSPACE IN BRITAIN AND THE BEST FUEL FIGURES IN ITS CLASS. THE NEW PEUGEOT 505 ESTATE.

PEUGEOT 505  
TAKE PRIDE IN PRECISION



# Scarman appeal for community policing defended

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, last night defended the community policing principles advocated by Lord Scarman in his report on the Brixton riots.

He told Cardiff Business Club: "Effectiveness in policing depends on harnessing the interests of others." The end result of effective policing should be public satisfaction. He said Lord Scarman offered a chance to re-examine the objectives and methods of tackling crime, to see whether fitted together and were what the public wanted.

"Lord Scarman offers us an agenda for practical ways in which more effective policing can be developed and public support for the police harnesses through improved recruitment, training and local consultation about objectives and methods."

A public debate conducted on a conflict between so-called hard and soft policing was misleading and even irrelevant. Both had their place, he argued.

"A procedure for consultation about policing needs to be directed towards partnership in preventing crime and maintaining a peaceful and harmonious community, or it will be ineffective."

"The police service at every rank needs to recognize that a serious strategy means a conscious pulling together of the tactics of law enforcement and community support. Neither will succeed without the other."

Sir James did not deny the spontaneity of much of last year's disorders, "but I believe that among the contributory factors has been the history of attempts by extremist groups, both right and left, to bring violence to our streets, for example by marches or demonstrations. Nor would I discount the invidious effect of their propaganda."

The rhetoric commonly employed was the language of intolerance and violence. "If such views are reported or reacted to unthinkingly they give the impression of a detectable eagerness to find a potential for disorder, where it does not nor need not exist," he added.

His comments reflect the clash between Lord Scarman and a senior police officer about the Brixton report.

Mr Leslie Walker, deputy assistant Commissioner in charge of south London police, said last month that the Brixton report had put the Metropolitan Police in a dilemma. Mr Walker referred to the London Weekend Television's *The London Programme* to Lord Scarman's examination of saturation policing.

"He says a police operation of that sort will at times be essential in order to contain the crime rate, but if likely to lead to a riot the police should withdraw," he said. "His Lordship to say is what he thinks we should do when the sheer weight of crime itself is threatening public tranquility," Mr Walker said.

## Truth drug clash in death case

Noisy scenes erupted in Leicester Crown Court yesterday when a convicted killer suggested that three prison officers accused of murdering Barry Prosser should take a truth drug.

Spectators in the public gallery clapped and shouted: "Well done, lad" when one witness, Patrick Galvin said he was willing to take a truth drug if the three officers, who deny the murder, did so too.

The outburst brought a sharp rebuke from Mr Justice Skinner, who said: "I want no more demonstrations like that at all."

Galvin made the offer after defence counsel suggested he was not telling the truth when he alleged that he saw the three accused, Mr Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Mr Eric Smith, aged 33, and Mr Howard Price, aged 25, going towards Prosser's cell hours before he was found dead in Wing 6 Green Prison, Birmingham, in August 1980.

It was eight months later at the inquest in Birmingham that Galvin first told that he had seen the three accused returning red-faced from Prosser's cell. He told the court that was because he feared for his life.

Prosser, father of two children and a self-employed carpenter from Sedgley, West Midlands, died from shock caused by a ruptured stomach and perforated gullet. He was on remand for criminal damage. The trial continues today.

## Nott saves warships from cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Navy's two big amphibious assault ships, Fearless and Intrepid, which last year's defence review said should be phased out, have been saved, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, announced yesterday.

The Royal Marines, who would rely on the 12,000-ton ships in wartime, welcomed the news last night. But the Navy has mixed feelings over the decision, which was foreshadowed in *The Times* last week.

Fearless is 17 years old and Intrepid 15, and there are no plans to replace them. There can therefore be only a limited future for the kind of amphibious capability they provide.

Naval officers would have preferred to use the annual £3m it will cost to keep them afloat to retain the carrier *Invincible*, instead of selling her to Australia.

Last night's statement indicated only that the two destroyers would continue in service for the time being, pending a final decision.

## Racial tension led to machete killing

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A coloured South African who was subjected to racial abuse by his neighbours went berserk with a machete and killed his neighbour's wife, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Desmond Perrett, QC, for the prosecution, said Nayer, who is of Asian origin, came to Britain in 1960 and has his own roofing business. He had lived for some years in Croft Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, was given a suspended sentence after admitting the woman's manslaughter.

Mr Justice Hirst told him he was taking a merciful view in sentencing him to two years imprisonment suspended for two years, and added: "I am satisfied that you are normally a peaceable, hard working citizen and a good neighbour and that the terrible events that occurred were the culmination of a build-up of racial tension between you and your neighbours which was not of your choosing."

Nayer had admitted the manslaughter of Mrs Margaret Barnes, aged 42, and to assaulting another neighbour and her son, aged 12. His plea of not guilty to murdering Mrs Barnes on the grounds of provocation and diminished responsibility was accepted by the prosecution.

## Sit-in silence at Lucas

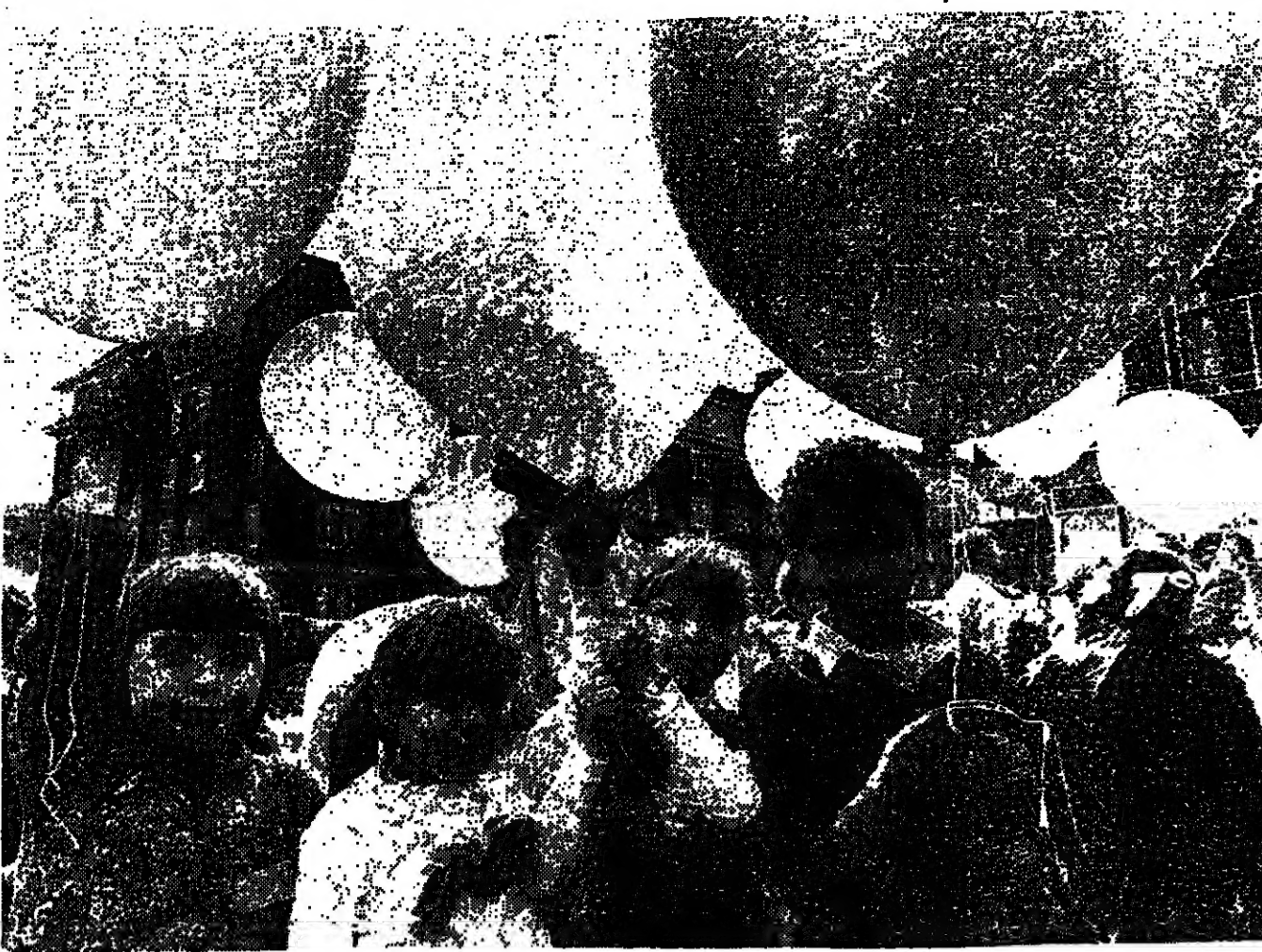
By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Birmingham headquarters of Lucas Industries, the cars-to-aircraft components group was isolated yesterday when girls manning the telephone switchboard joined a sit-in by white-collar staff.

The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical

and Computer Staffs, is threatening to repeat the action until Lucas reduces its members' working week by one hour to bring them into line with shopfloor employees.

Most Apex members are believed to favour a pay increase rather than shorter hours.



Flying the flags: Children at the Commonwealth Institute, London, about to release 46 balloons, one for each member nation, in celebration of Commonwealth Day yesterday.

## TUC pledges support for teachers' action

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The TUC's local government coordinating committee yesterday gave full support to the two main teachers' unions' decision to take industrial action from Thursday in an attempt to force employers to submit their pay claim to arbitration.

Mr Alan Fisher, chairman of the committee and general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "The action by the teachers' unions in England and Wales is vitally important for all local government workers who have not yet settled their pay claim for the coming year."

"Local authority and other public service employees must recognize that if strikes are to be avoided in our essential services, they must accept the need of arbitration."

when negotiations have broken down. The coordinating committee agreed that all local government unions would take no action that might impede the effectiveness of the teachers' action.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT) and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers have called on members not to supervise pupils during the midday break and to refuse to take part in staff or parent meetings after school hours.

The National Association of Head Teachers is calling on its members to do nothing to minimize the effect of that action, and has predicted that as a result many schools will have to close during the lunch-hour, or for even longer.

The NUT said last night that so far four local authorities, including one Tory county council, had indicated, informally, that they would be prepared to support the teachers in their demand for a 3.4 per cent increase.

The teachers claim that pay negotiations broke down last week after the employers refused to improve on their initial offer of a 3.4 per cent increase from April 1. The teachers have been demanding an increase of 11 to 12 per cent.

However, the employers maintain that negotiations have barely begun, and that there is therefore no question, at this stage, of referring the claim to arbitration.

The teachers reply that a 3.4 per cent offer is not a basis for serious negotiations.

## AUEW election

# Struggle for a growing power base

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

By the end of this month, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will have elected a new general secretary. Today 805,350 voting papers will be sent from the union's Peckham headquarters in south London for a postal ballot to decide the successor to Sir John Boys, the veteran Scottish anti-Communist, socialist and former Labour Party chairman, who has held the job for seven years.

The AUEW general secretaryship is now one of the dozen or so most influential jobs in British trade unionism and it is largely Sir John who has made it so. The AUEW rule 15 lays down that the general secretary may take one hour for lunch, but should otherwise work on union business from 9 am to 5 pm and should be fined £6 if he fails to send out contribution cards to branches at least four weeks before the first meeting of the year.

More weightily, the general secretary is responsible for recruiting and controlling the union's staff and editing the union's journal. He has the right to speak at executive meetings but not to vote.

Sir John played a prominent role in the negotiations with the Engineering Employers Federation which

settled the crippling two-day strikes in 1979. In the absence of Mr Duffy, he led the union in the weekend negotiations which halted the strike that nearly closed BL cars last year. And he is the first general secretary of the AUEW in memory to hold one of the union's four seats on the TUC general council.

This month's contest is between Mr Gavin Laird, the union's Scottish executive member, and Mr Kenneth Brett, one of the two assistant general secretaries. Each has the backing of an organized electoral machine. Mr Laird is on the Labour Party right while Mr Brett enjoys the support of the Communist-Left Labour alliance which makes up the AUEW's opposition faction.

A referendum agreed this year and originally proposed by Mr Laird means that this will be the first poll in which election addresses will be sent to members' homes

instead of to branch secretaries, which meant that most members never saw them.

As one of the leaders of the union's dominant group Mr Laird starts as clear favourite, even though in the first ballot last autumn Mr Brett topped the poll among ten candidates, including Mr Gerry Russell, another executive member.

The general secretaryship is the key job in a long list of local and national posts being contested. Among others are the executive jobs in the Midlands and Manchester and Wales and the West, where sitting moderates Mr Kenneth Cure and Mr John Weakley are defending their seats against left-wingers Mr Stanley Cole and Mr Ronald Street. Another is a national organizers post where Mr Harry Curtis is mounting a left-wing challenge to Mr William Timms.

yearly meetings of the union's sponsored MP.

Mr Brett is the union official directly responsible for education and is a tutor on many one-week residential courses for shop stewards.

Asked how he could work with a politically hostile executive, he says: "I would function to the best of my ability in accordance with the rules of the union." He says he would not allow himself to be "prisoner" of the executive.

Mr Brett says he wants the union to present a "national unity on behalf of our members on wages and conditions". In practice, that would mean taking a tougher stand than in negotiations with the Engineers Employers Federation.

On Mr Tebbitt's Bill, Mr Brett says: "I would like to see the union in the forefront and not at the back of the fight against the Bill as we were under Scanlon's presidency against the Industrial Relations Act."

Mr Brett is 59 and is married with a daughter and two grandchildren. He is a universal miller by trade.

Mr Brett was born the youngest of eight children, the son of an AEU member. He joined the union at 15 and was for five years a self-confessed "rebel without a cause".

Convinced by a factory charge band of the importance of trade unions, he worked in a succession of Manchester engineering factories and was dismissed from more than one for militancy. He was a senior shop steward for ten years at Warden Goldstone in Salford.

Mr Brett, who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, was a lay TUC delegate between 1963 and 1967 and would return each September from Congress and write to all 144 branches in his district ensuring that he attended a meeting of each to give a report.

With a solid local base established, Mr Brett travelled the country in 1967 as unofficial election agent for Mr Hugh Scanlon, who won the union's presidency with the support of a left wing opposition movement.

The national impact of the campaign helped Mr Brett to be elected assistant general secretary straight from the shop floor the following January.

As the executive moved to the right in the 1970s, Mr Brett and Mr Bob Wright, his fellow assistant general secretary, became more isolated at the top of the union.

Both men were barred by the executive from attending its meetings in 1977 and two months ago Mr Brett was also banned from the twice-

## Authors get more in lending right changes

By Kenneth Gosling

Details of the revised Public Lending Right scheme, the method by which authors will be paid for the loan of their works from public libraries, were published as a Government White Paper yesterday.

The most important change from the draft scheme circulated last summer concerns the upper limit on earnings. Originally proposed as a maximum of £500 annually, that is now to be £5,000 annually for any author. That meets objections that certain best-selling writers would have done extremely well at the expense of less popular authors.

It is hoped the White Paper will be debated and approved by Parliament before Easter. The first payments are expected to be made late next year from a central fund of £2m.

Another amendment concerns the number of pages a book needs to qualify. The minimum requirement was originally 48 pages, except for books of poetry and drama, which had a qualifying number of 24. It is now proposed to change that to 32 because the original figure would have excluded a number of shorter books for children.

One of the contentious issues raised initially was reciprocity: The West Germans, for example, make some payments to British authors. The complex question of reciprocal arrangements will, however, be considered later.

Authors eligible for payment are those living in the United Kingdom or EEC countries. A registrar was appointed last autumn and the registration procedure should start later this year with library sampling of loans beginning early next year.

Welcoming the publication of the scheme, the Society of Authors said its implementation had been beset by delays since the Public Lending Right Act was published in 1979.

Pressure for a scheme to compensate authors for books borrowed from public libraries began more than 30 years ago. The late Sir Alan Herbert was a leading figure in the campaign.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Anger over patients on the run

Residents of a Nottinghamshire village have been angered by the disclosure that a dangerous mental patient who absconded from an open hospital had been transferred from Rampton top security hospital only three days earlier.

Gordon Mallett, aged 48, who has a mental age of ten and a history of violence towards women is the second dangerous patient to abscond from Balderton Psychiatric Hospital near Newark, Nottinghamshire within five months. The first, Rodney Harrison, kidnapped a housewife in October and was jailed for 14 years. Mallett was sent to Rampton for robbery but last Thursday was moved to Eastdale Unit at Balderton for rehabilitation. The second escape brought protest from Balderton villagers who are trying to stop dangerous offenders being sent to the hospital.

### Pope to ordain deaf priest

One of the 12 men due to be ordained by the Pope when he visits London Park, Manchester, on May 31 is almost totally deaf (John Chatterley writes). He is the Rev Peter McDonough, aged 26, from Salford, who is studying at the English college in Valladolid, Spain.

Mr McDonough, a deacon of the Salford diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, was born deaf, attended a special school in Yorkshire and took a national diploma in engineering at Salford College of technology in 1975 before studying for the priesthood.

### BMA backs stockbrokers

The British Medical Journal carries a whole-page advertisement this week offering the professional services of British Medical Association's stockbrokers to members (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

The association which has always disapproved of any advertising by doctors, sees no paradox in encouraging it in another profession. "We certainly would not allow advertising of this type for a medical man, but what other professional men do is entirely their own business," a spokesman said today.

### £4,000 fraud by BR man

Sydney Edwards, a British Rail shop officer, obtained £4,321 two years by submitting false time sheets and claiming overtime, magistrates at Tower Bridge, London, were told yesterday.

Edwards of Sandown Road, South Norwood, South London, admitted two charges of forgery, theft by deception accounting for false time sheets and claiming a further 138 offences to be taken into consideration. He was remanded on bail and will be sentenced on April 5.

### Daughter saved in bridge fall

Mr Robert Walker, aged 43, of Darley Avenue, Bobbers Mill, Nottingham, suffered a fractured spine and leg injuries after saving his daughter, Alison, aged eight, when they fell 40 ft from a wooden footbridge over a railway line at Bobbers Mill yesterday when planks gave way.

Mr Walker is in intensive care after an emergency operation in the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham. British Rail said the bridge had been closed for investigation.

## Brain damage caused by a headache test, QC says

A hospital test to find the cause of headaches left Mr Clarence Sankey, an engineer, with brain damage, virtually bed ridden, and with no interest in life, a High Court judge in London was told yesterday.

Mr Sankey, aged 62, was admitted to the Westminster Hospital for observation after suffering from worsening headaches for 10 years, his counsel, Mr Brian Higgs, QC, said.

The test, involving an operation to check the precise course of blood vessels, should never have been carried out, because there was clear evidence his headaches were linked to a cause similar to migraines which meant the test was "unnecessary and wholly academic", Mr Higgs said.

There was also a significantly higher risk involved for Mr Sankey because he suffers from high blood pressure, Mr Higgs told Mr Justice Tudor Evans.

Mr Sankey, of Hampton Close, Hampton, is suing the Westminster Area Health Authority, claiming damages alleging negligence over the

test carried out seven years ago. Negligence is denied.

Before the operation, Mr Sankey, who worked as a machinist at the Royal British Legion poppy factory in Richmond, was an active man who was devoted to his wife and grandchildren, Mr Higgs said.

He had not wanted to sign the consent form for the operation, but had been persuaded to sign by his wife, after a doctor had assured her there was no need to worry.

The result of the test, Mr Higgs said, was "absolutely disastrous". "Mr Sankey spends his time in bed or in a chair doing nothing. He has lost all interest in everything, including food and his grandchildren. He is unable to wash or dress himself."

Counsel contended that the hospital had been "on the wrong track" after X-rays had shown a possible tumour of the pituitary gland, which was unnecessary because of the nature and the length of time Mr Sankey had suffered from them. The hearing, which is expected to last two weeks, continues today.

General  
Notes  
School  
Gadden  
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Australia  
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PROSPECT  
From  
The  
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**From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 8**

**Gaddafi to visit Austria** | **A chip off the old iron tower**

**From David Blow  
Vienna, March 8**

The reasons for the visit are not clear. Austria is involved in some important construction projects in Libya and Gaddafi is here, Colonel. While he is visiting Vienna, the Austrian state seal concern, in Linz which now has contracts with Libya worth 13,000m schillings (£450m).

However, important though economic cooperation between Austria and Libya may be, it seems unlikely that Colonel Gaddafi's surprise visit has a wider purpose. This could be to improve his relations with Western Europe at a time when Libya is having to grapple with plunging oil prices.

**From Our Correspondent**  
**Bonn, March 8**

The local government elections in the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein on Sunday provided chilling confirmation for Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Chancellor, of the poor standing of his Social Democratic Party.

The SPD's share of the poll fell by 5.9 per cent to 34.6 per cent, while the Christian Democrats' vote went up by 0.9 per cent to 50.1 per cent. The Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition, polled 6.8 per cent of the vote, compared with 7.3 per cent in 1973, and the ecologist and agrarian candidates won seats on average councils by polling on average more than 5 per cent, compared with less than 1 per cent last time.

**From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, March 8**

M Kardas bought 6½ tons off surplus iron joists between four and six metres long for 60 centimes a kilo from the scrap metal dealer commissioned to remove

They were originally to be melted down in a blast furnace in Lorraine and at first he had no very clear idea how to use these relics, but felt it was a pity they should be turned into scrap. He finally decided to cut the joints into 20,000 souvenirs in the shape of a capital "L" weighing 295 grammes (more than 1/2 lb) and ideal as paperweights.

Trimmed and varnished, stamped and numbered to guarantee its authenticity, each relic will be sold in a presentation box with a certificate of origin, delivered by the Association for the Knowledge of the French Historic and Scientific Heritage, set up by M Kardas, for the purpose.

Already American, Japanese, German and other buyers have shown interest. The new Tour Eiffel company, set up by the city of Paris to exploit the monument, which has three million visitors a year, making one of the most popular tourist attractions in France, takes the whole thing as but of a joke.

Verona, March 8.—Sixteen accused members of the Red

Cesare di Lenardo, aged 23, one of five people arrested when police freed General Dozier from Red Brigades "people's prison" in Padua on January 28, shouted from his cage in the court here that he had been tortured and showed reporters a bruise on his hand.



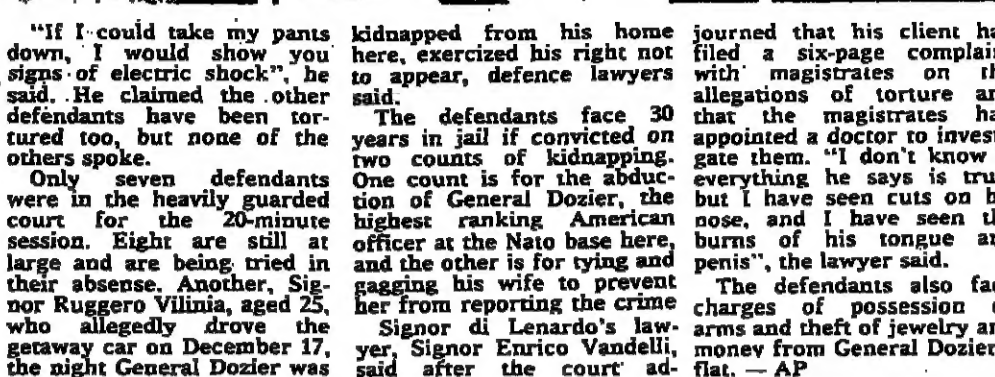
From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 8

What he wants to put an end to is the unwritten rule that the Paris Prefecture was the exclusive preserve of those police officers who made their whole career there. A provincial police commissioner, however competent and deserving, could never hope to enter the citadel.

For a Minister who has made decentralization his hobby horse, such privileges are intolerable. Nor could he take a gentle view of a senior police official, however brilliant and respected, who regarded promotion to Mar seilles as a "sanction".

not rescind his decision. The little chance that M Defferre would go so. As Minister of the Interior he was, he declared in Marseilles today, "at the head of the hierarchy. Everyone must know, and I am sure M Defferre would be appointed to a post in the Paris region which M Defferre would choose for him, but not to the post of Deputy Director of the Paris criminal police, a post to which he would be entitled and where M Le Moel wanted him.

But there is more to this affair than the challenge to M Defferre's authority and his complete commitment to decentralization. M Defferre is, by all accounts, a brilliant member of the criminal police who made a name for himself in the early 1970s as the head of the anti-gang brigade and latterly as the man most involved in important criminal cases like the assassination of Prince Jean de Broglie and the bombing of the Rue Copernic synagogue.



## This is the age of the train ➡









## General tells coup trial of other military plots

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 8

Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch today told the court martial examining last year's attempted coup that colonels were conspiring to overthrow the constitution before the seizure of Parliament on February 23 last year.

Giving his own testimony for the first time, the former commander of the Valencia region said that other coup attempts were being planned at the same time and he referred to a meeting in Madrid a month before the February coup. He had been there with Colonel Antonio Tejero and the other groups were also represented at the meeting. They were all military men, representing what he called "the solution of the colonels".

When General José Claver Tejero, the chief military prosecutor, seized on this information, demanding the names of those present, the accused replied to laughter from the benches, where members of the families of those on trial sit: "I will never tell".

General Milans had earlier refused to identify two mysterious figures said by Colonel Tejero to be present at the January meeting, which he said was intended to establish contact with three or four radical groups. The general said that these groups included, not only colonels, but also mem-

bers of Spain's paramilitary Civil Guard.

"It seemed to me fundamental to stop those more radical groups for there was another solution that could be achieved with the King's support", General Milans told the court.

As the most senior general, he was called for cross-examination first today, after an attempt by the prosecution to call Colonel Tejero had failed. The court debated this issue for an hour before deciding that military rank must take precedence.

General Milans described the other groups variously as "aggressive" and "active" and "nervous", wanting a solution to an allegedly troubled situation in the country during the last months of the Suarez Government.

The problems included terrorism and security and the creation of autonomy for the regions.

There were rumours of what was foot in military circles, the 66-year-old general said, giving his testimony in a relaxed manner. This put in a poor light the failure of politicians such as Señor Agustín Rodríguez Sanjaume, then Prime Minister, whom he intended to replace.

General Milans repeated the claim that the King favoured a civilian prime minister but that the Queen wanted a government more of military men. However, the general said later in his evidence, that by February 16 he had learnt it had been decided that Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo would be the next Prime Minister, accompanied by new service chiefs who were all loyal to the monarch.

## MEP says horrifying seal cull must stop

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Paul Howell, Conservative Member of the European Parliament for Norfolk, who flew back from Canada yesterday after watching the annual seal cull, condemned it as "horrifying and bloody slaughter" and said he is calling for it to be ended.

Her will fly to Strasbourg today in an attempt to convince the European Parliament that the import of seal pelts should be banned in Europe. The Parliament votes on the issue on Thursday. Since more than 50 per cent of the pelts are sold to Europe a vote against their import would kill the trade.

Mr Howell, who was a guest of the Canadian Government and the International Fund for Animal Welfare, was the only MEP to see the killings.

He said: "Clubbing is probably as humane as any way, but with slaughter there is going to be cruelty and we know of a number of instances when seals have been skinned alive."

"Official Canadian Government reports indicate skinning alive does occur. I think it is disturbing. I feel a sense of outrage."

"The killing takes place in seal nurseries in full view of the parents. You see the animal clubbed, dragged along on a spike with blood pouring out and the mother will be following behind often trying to grab the tail."



## Honour for Zamyatin

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, President Brezhnev's press spokesman and the influential head of the Communist Party's international information department who has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, for the second time to mark his sixtieth birthday (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

Mr Zamyatin, an unbending hardliner, has taken an aggressive stand in defending Soviet policy overseas and has spearheaded the tough new anti-western, and especially anti-American, policy of the Soviet Union.

He is closely identified with Soviet policy towards West Germany, and accompanied President Brezhnev to Bonn in November.

His sharp rebukes there for Herr Jurg Becker, the German spokesman, and his rough handling of the press, however, contradicted the official portrayal of frank and friendly negotiations.

## The right to read

## New maths may not escape the prim parents' axe

From Nicolas Ashford, Washington, March 8

In the town of French Lick in Indiana *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller has been banned from a high school English class because it contains obscenities. In Oaia, South Dakota, Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* have been banned from the local school library.

According to the American Library Association there have been attempts to remove, restrict or deny access to more than 150 books in 34 different states during the past few months. The books range from science fiction like *The Kinsman* by Ben Bova to best-sellers like *Peter Benchley's Jaws*.

The United States with its strong tradition of free speech and deep respect for individual liberty, is not a country normally associated with book-banning. But parents' groups across the country, emboldened by what they see as a spreading mood of conservatism under the Reagan Administration, are demanding that teachers and administrators cleanse their schools of materials and teaching methods they consider anti-family, anti-American and anti-God.

Supported by neo-conservative groups such as the Moral Majority, the John Birch Society and the Christian Broadcasting Network, these parents are getting

together to remove books from libraries, replace textbooks, eliminate sex education courses, and balance lessons about evolution with those of biblical creation. They are even seeking to revise such concepts as open classrooms and new maths, arguing that such unstructured academic approaches undermine standards of right and wrong and promote rebellion, sexual promiscuity and crime.

The issue of book-banning came before the Supreme Court last week. It considered a case which began in September, 1975, when members of a school board in Long Island banned nine books from class courses and library shelves, including *Slaughterhouse Five* by Kurt Vonnegut, *The Fixer* by Bernard Malamud, *The Naked Ape* by Desmond Morris and *Laughing Boy* by Eldridge Cleaver.

The court was asked to decide whether the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech protects a student's "right to read". In particular, the court has to decide how much authority school boards have to determine what books students will be allowed to read in school libraries.

The Long Island school case has become something of a cause célèbre with both conservative and liberal

groups and is seen as a test case for scores of similar incidents of book-banning. More than 20 civil liberty, labour and educational groups have filed suits opposing such forms of censorship.

Appearing before the Supreme Court last week, Mr George Lipp, the school board lawyer, said school authorities were promoting a certain set of political, moral and social values when they banned the books. That was one of their duties, he maintained. "It was the mission of the nation's 16,000 school districts and should not be subject to the intervention of the United States judiciary."

Mr Alan Levine, representing four students who are suing for the return of the books, agreed that school boards "must transmit values... but they may not ignore their obligation to respect diversity of values". There was no constitutional basis for banning books simply because they gave offence, he argued.

"I believe the right to read a book is clearly inherent in any interpretation of the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech," he added.

The court is not expected to decide whether it accepts Mr Levine's interpretation of the First Amendment until later this year.

## Strasbourg selects PR for Britain

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 8

A proportional voting system for the next direct elections to the European Parliament is due to be chosen by members of the present House in Strasbourg on Wednesday. The system would be identical in all member countries of the EEC, including Britain.

At the first direct elections in 1979 every country except Britain used one form or other of the proportional representation system to choose its MEPs. In June, 1980, the Parliament's political affairs committee was authorized to draw up a report on a uniform electoral procedure and inevitably the committee has chosen a PR system for Europe.

The one that has been favoured is based on the regional list system, whereby each party puts up a list of candidates for a large regional constituency with between three and 15 MEPs. Although special measures could be applied to regions like Scotland or Sicily, the system would be very similar everywhere.

The suggested system being debated on Wednesday would mean that voting would have to take place throughout the Community between Sunday morning and Monday evening. EEC citizens would have the right to vote provided they live in the European Community. This would mean that expatriates would at least have the right to vote for an MEP.

Most of the political groups in the Parliament have indicated that they are in favour of this system, with the notable exception of the European Democratic Group (British Conservatives). They intend to try to persuade Parliament to accept a mixture of the British system of single member constituencies for three quarters of the seats, with the other quarter chosen by a kind of proportional representation.

This mixture is unlikely to find favour with the majority of the 434 members, so the regional list system is the one likely to go forward for the Council of Ministers to consider.

The reluctance of the European Democrats to accept the regional system is understandable given a comparison of the results they achieved in 1979 using the first past the post method, compared with the results they would have achieved with the proposed system.

### RESULTS OF 1979 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DIRECT ELECTIONS

(Probable result given regional list system)	
European Democrats	50 (40)
Labour	28 (17)
Liberal	18 (10)
SDP	1 (2)

## HEATH ASKS THE CITY FOR AID

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister and member of the Brundage Commission on international development, yesterday urged the City to take the lead in backing investment projects in the developing world.

As the United States moved more deeply into recession, it was an ideal opportunity for the City to return to its true and ancient function of financing production around the world, Mr Heath told a lunchtime audience at the Bishopsgate Institute in London. Only by investing in the developing world would the industrialized countries be able to stimulate demand and cut their own record unemployment.

## Day off for Reagan on a rancho

From Michael Hamlyn, Santa Barbara, California, March 8

When President Carter was in the White House he brought to it an air of informality, what the Americans call a "down home atmosphere". He and his staff wore jeans and informal shirts and listened to country music.

The Reagan White House has been rather different. Style has been the watchword in Washington, and formality has been the rule. But yesterday the Reagans attempted to out-do the Carters. They attended a country and western concert, seated on hay bales in an open barn in the beautiful Santa Ynez valley in the mountains behind Santa Barbara.

The occasion was a mixture of country warmth and show business sophistication, of both down home and uptown and curiously it had a real Californian charm.

The Public Broadcasting Service, the quintessential middle brow television channel, has been broadcasting a series of White House concerts patronized by the Reagans, usually in evening dress.

The series has included a maestro and a talented youngster in each programme. Maestros have included Rudolph Serkin, Beverly Sills and Gene Kelly. Yesterday he was Merle Haggard, a rumpled country and western singer with a deep baritone voice, a graceful musicality, and criminal record stretching back to his Oklahoma school. He was last released from prison when pardoned by Governor Reagan in 1972.

The young artist he introduced was a 21-year-old virtuoso of the electric violin called Mark O'Connor, who is currently appearing with a band called "The Dregs". "That's new wave country music," he explained. The concert was held on the Rancho Sierra Grande, formerly the property of James Stewart, the film actor, but now owned by Mr and Mrs Stuart Gilmer, who make a comfortable living by breeding, training, showing and selling "cutting horses".

The President and Mrs Reagan watched a demonstration of horse cutting before the show. A cutting horse is bred and trained to perform the job of separating an animal from a herd and preventing its return.

During a cutting horse contest the separated animal is headed backwards, the herd and has to be prevented from returning there. As the calf dodges and twists to get by, the horse make counter moves to hold it where he is.

He is not guided by his rider, and indeed in yesterday's demonstration Mr Gilmer removed the bridle as the horse stood head to head with the calf, and turned and swung according to its own instinct and training.

Mrs Reagan, shivered slightly in the surprisingly chill wind and drizzle. Her husband put his arm around her. This week has seen the Reagans' wedding anniversary, and the press were pleased to see such a public display of affection.

As they passed the corral in which the press were packed, some reporters asked if the president intended to cut the defence budget.

Mrs Reagan replied: "Let's just talk about cattle and horses."

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# Oil Bill threatened if not guillotined

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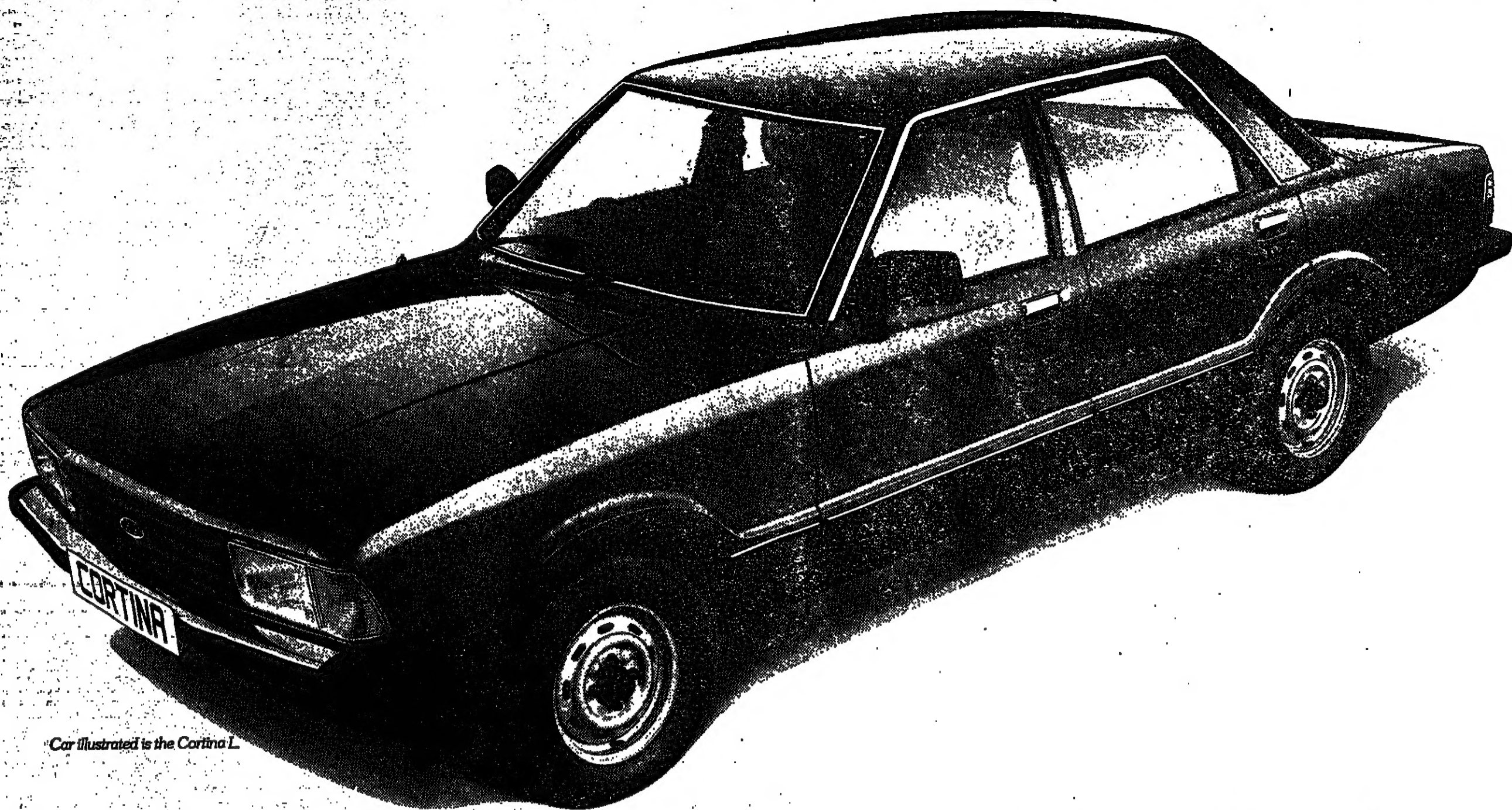
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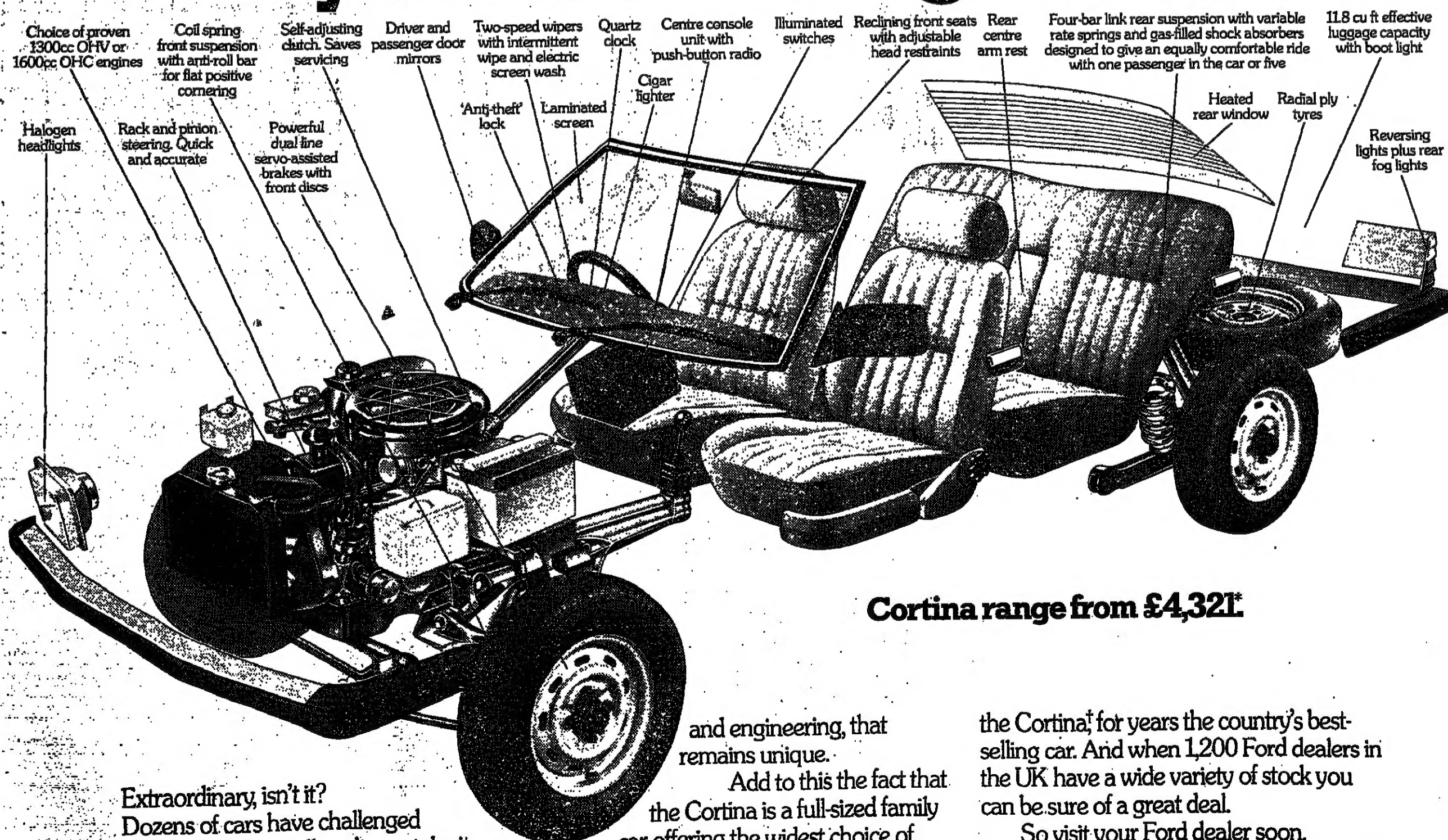
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## THE ARTS

## Television

## View into the cage

Survivors of concentration camps, kidnaps and hostage situations may be lucky but they remain victims. Those who suffer severe cruelty, psychiatrists believe, are almost certain to be affected later in life. On BBC2 last night, *Horizon* concerned itself with *The Victims*, correcting what at least one expert witness, himself a professor of psychiatry and a survivor of Auschwitz, thought to be an over-weighted psychiatric concern in the West with the aggressors. It had to be harrowing. Victims proliferate and there were perhaps almost too many witnesses to permit one to think through the horror to the ways in which they survived.

We heard from an American general, a flyer who survived five years in the Banoi Hilton, where 95 per cent of the prisoners were tortured and where no discomfort was too great for the guests. How such a situation puts a man in a position where he has to fight himself, decide on the order of his values, so that he can endure.

Sir Geoffrey Jackson recalled 200 days in the hands of Uruguayan urban guerrillas "in a bird-cage inside a hen-coop", making observations on his identity while not taking himself too seriously.

There was a Dutch headmaster, head of a boarding school for 20 years by South Moluccan terrorists, who described the corrosive effect of being deprived of his responsibility and the consequences on his private and professional life. Then there were the concentration camp victims, who sustained deliberate dehumanization. One explained the apparent passivity of such prisoners. Survival, he had found, was a matter of becoming invisible: doing nothing to attract the attention of the guards. Rebellion, he said, never takes place without the possibility of success.

A Dutch psychiatrist told of his continuing work among concentration camp victims, trying to exorcise the horrors that haunt their subconscious.

Christopher La Fontaine's programme was a sad portrait of man's inhumanity but salutary in that it reminded us that survivors need more than congratulations on their lives.

Police on BBC1 focused on the procedure following a cell death, through the examination of the officers concerned in the arrest and the grisly detail of the post-mortem.

Sixty-three people died in police custody in 1980. In this case a 26-year-old man was taken to hospital, died, and his death was reported. He was a black man, and his death was a tragedy. The police officers involved were not charged, and the case was dropped. This is a sad story, and it is a tragedy that it happened. The police officers involved were not charged, and the case was dropped. This is a sad story, and it is a tragedy that it happened.

## Dennis Hackett

John Cage, Robert Ashley, Bruce Myers, Peter Greenaway and Bruce Schwartz are among the line-up of national artists appearing in the Almeida International Festival '82 which will take place at The Almeida Theatre and four other venues in North London from May 28 to June 20. Highlights include Cage at Covent Garden participating in a series of performances of his own works and the British premiere of Bruce Myers' Obie Award-winning adaptation of the Hebrew classic, *The Dybbuk*.

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## Charm of moving from major to minor

## The Plein Air Tradition

Louise Whitford Gallery

## The Souls

Bury Street Gallery

Ben Nicholson: New Work

Waddington Galleries I and II

Brigitte Simon

Taranman Gallery

Of course great art is best. But even if we could live always on the heights, great art cannot be relied on to tell us all we want to know: it tends to throw light mainly on itself, and not very much on the period it comes from or the taste of ordinary mortals. Minor art is certainly more tempting to live with: it also fulfils a necessary function by providing a background and a context for great art, without which we would not appreciate its greatness, and summing up for us other tastes, other times.

None of the paintings in *The Plein Air Tradition*, at the Louise Whitford Gallery, 25a Lowndes Street, Belgravia, until March 20, is the sort of masterpiece which in some way transforms our view of life or art. There is, in fact, only one, Henry Herbert La Thangue's *Travelling Harpers* (1977), which even pretends to be a major work by a major figure of the period. (And one could hardly claim that La Thangue, however pleasant and accomplished a painter, is a master in hiding.) And yet the show as a whole is singularly charming and coherent, contains many paintings that it would actually be a pleasure and not too much of a responsibility to own, and does after all tell us a lot about the tastes and fantasies of our art-loving great-grandfathers.

"Fantasies" may seem an odd word to apply to a group of painters who were some-what self-righteous about their attachment to reality, and the importance more gave to working on the spot, in the open air, rather than carefully constructing their compositions in a studio. Most of them did, on most occasions, work up their canvases in a studio from sketches made on the spot. But the principles of letting the fresh air in and painting from direct observation of the way things were, rather than theories about how



A Christmas card designed for Lady Elcho by Burne Jones

things ought to be, remains consistent.

For all that, what tends to emerge from these pictures is a sort of Arcadian dream. The artists concerned, delighted in the "unspoiled" countryside, the undeveloped seacoast, and though they were devoted to peasants and fishermen, they liked them all neatly washed and brushed-up, beaming with boyish mischief (Scott Tuke's young fishermen, anyway) or posed with monumental immobility against a beautifully rendered landscape and loaded, whenever possible, with some additional weight of symbolic significance.

The paintings of such as Fred Hall, Stanhope Forbes, Tarrick Williams and La Thangue are all part of the cultivated townsman's flight to the country towards the end of the nineteenth century. Did they ever really exist, these lads and lassies, these solitary reapers and mowers? Or were they primarily the invention of the briefly but immensely influential Bastien-Lepage, reworked in the looser brushstrokes and suffused with a golden glow learnt from the French Impressionists? One certainly gets the impression of a *La Vieillesse* of a *La Vieillesse*, observed in the refracting mirror of other people's sensibilities rather than directly from the life these artists supposedly had before them as they painted.

All the same, we must beware of getting caught in the Ruskinian trap of moralizing about method. What counts in this sort of painting is not so much truth to reality as the strength of the dream. And here the artists are mutually supportive; they encapsulate vividly for us the tone of the times. No doubt Fred Hall's *Geese in a Cornfield* or George Gascoyne's *Evening, Brittany* (a peasant girl, a cow, and an expanse of painfully blue sea) or John Arnesby Brown's *Raking the Hay* are drenched in the light that never was on land or sea. But they still convey the painters' passionate desire that things should be so. And the occasional scenes of leisureed middle-class people (such as the painters themselves) taking their ease in the country or at the seaside, like Dorothea Sharp's *Morning Stroll* or Sir John Lavery's *A Summer Evening*, carry a strong charge of nostalgia which may make them difficult to evaluate as important works of art, but shamefully, shamelessly supplements our enjoyment.

Enjoyment is the main thing conveyed by Jane Abdy's and Charlotte Gere's delightful (and informative) show *The Souls* at the Bury Street Gallery, St James's, until the end of the month. Certainly these beautiful and talented ladies (for one feels that the ladies were the moving spirits of this cult-

turned turn-of-the-century group) were by no stretch of the imagination major figures in the arts, though they consorted with and inspired a number of men who were. Neither Watts nor Burne Jones is exactly a nobody, nor, a little later, is Sargent, and their portraits of members of the group, as well as works done for them, right down to the shoes Burne-Jones designed for Lady Horner in 1877, lend some unexpected artistic distinction to what is essentially, in its own small way, an historical exhibition more about people than about art.

Not that, in the case of the *Souls*, the two can be so readily separated. The *Souls* had the money, the leisure and the education to patronize the best artists, to influence taste, and even themselves to practice, with surprising accomplishment, some of the painter arts. Violet, Duchess of Rutland, in particular, was a very accomplished draughtsman and an amazingly skilful sculptor, even if the rumour is correct that she was assisted a little by her friend Alfred Gilbert on her masterpiece, the tomb of her eldest son, the original plaster for which is lurking somewhere in the depths of the Tate. But the show, again, is chiefly of interest for conjuring up a vanished age for us, as powerfully that one can almost hear the rustle of rich silks and catch a trace of

ghostly perfume lingering on the heavy air of an Edwardian drawing-room.

To move on to the show, at Waddington's two galleries in Cork Street until March 27, of Ben Nicholson's very latest works, done in the months immediately before his death, is to come with a bump right up to date. One might not expect so the late works of very old artists are not generally noted for their immediacy. But in that as in so much else Nicholson was the exception. In the last year or two, when his visual world was bounded by the shelves of mugs and jugs in his Hampstead studio, he remained able to respond with a sheer excitement, an outflowing of creative energy, which could put many painters half his age to shame.

It is not easy to account rationally for the brimming life of these mostly small, seemingly slight images. The same small group of mugs and bottles and flasks recur constantly in various combinations alone. They are drawn in strong black outline, then washes of colour are applied atmospherically over them and the pieces of paper cut to curious irregular shapes before mounting. Sometimes they are set against an economical evocation of landscape - perhaps no more than a skyline somewhere in the distance - and the pieces concerned titled *Welsh Coast* or *Lago Maggiore* or *Sussex*, though these titles point to a memory or an inspiration rather than any literal depiction. There is something curiously moving about the idea of the old, virtually bedridden painter summoning up places he had known in the remembered line of a long unvisited hillside. But these are works which have no need of such adventitious, anecdotal support. Like them or not, they are vibrantly alive; just unmistakably, unarguably there.

A much lesser artist who yet has something of the same capacity for making the most out of the least is Brigitte Simon, who has a tiny, exquisite show on at the Taranman Gallery, 236 Brompton Road, until March 27. These are all small drawings of rock formations, in pencil and white tempera, which have actually been to hand there at all, and yet they stick obstinately in the memory. The surprise of the show is the largest work, a maquette for a stained-glass window in the north transept of Rheims Cathedral. This, which has actually been executed, along with a fellow in the south transept, is exactly the same in concept and colouring as the drawings. One can only be astonished that the idea can successfully be writ so large, or admiring that the entire use of the Rheims authorities in permitting such a quietly radical scheme to be carried out.

John Russell Taylor

## Concerts

besides solving all the knotty problems of ensemble, embodied a reassuring message about its essential unity. And there was nearly as much virtuosity from the orchestra as from the soloist.

At least in principle, a new acoustics might shed new light on a familiar score, yet the main point of Mr. Abbado's account of the Symphony Number 1 of Brahms was its force, its sheer physical presence. In contrast with the spiky, brittle, almost "analytical" orchestra, not tradition, sounded homogeneous, although with the colours subdued, some of the richness dried out. A point which became apparent with the advance was that although this performance of course had plenty of dynamic variety, the music sounded as though it were all on the same plain, the same level of intensity.

Max Harrison

## Fires of London

## Round House

Shock in a work of art is famously the most perishable of commodities, so there must be a reason why Maxwell Davies's two major works of music theatre, *Vesali* and *Eight Songs for a Mad King* are

becoming with the passing years not less but more violent, outrageous and disturbing. There must also be a reason why at the same time, perhaps paradoxically, they are becoming more enjoyable.

And, of course, the answer is a simple one: the superlative writing striking distance of a performance to see it - will probably know that they are going to observe a danced version of the Stations of the Cross and a spectacle of insanity. They may be less prepared to find themselves wondering *Eight Songs*, whether sane political power is possible, or in *Vesali* comes marvelling at a solo cello line that sings for half an hour in lyrical rapture.

Alexander Baillie, cellist of the Fires of London, must take much of the credit for the success of the latter work as seen last night, and the new choreography by Ian Spink, executed by Mark Wraith, is a faithful response to his grace and control. The dance is poised and posed, often suggesting the earliest Greek statuary in its utterly cold energy, and the emphasis in the work has

shifted from an anatomy of Christ to an imitation and attempted understanding, rudely shattered at the end. In *Eight Songs*, Michael Rippa repeats his gleeful buffo interpretation of the king, and in both works the ensemble is conducted with tight mix of precision and enthusiasm by John Carewe.

Paul Griffiths

## Emil Gilels

## Festival Hall

Devoting his generous programme to Beethoven alone, Emil Gilels not only evokes memories of the living composer in physiognomy and build but also in the actual style of his playing. The enormous strength, character, unparalleled bravura and fluency, as well as exceptionally beautiful legato noted by Czerny in 1803, were all there, together with that uncompromising directness, even brusqueness of manner, so much part of the man. It was the kind of Beethoven's actual of which legends are made.

Not the least part of the miracle was the arresting new light thrown on each work through the strictest observance of the composer's own markings. The Largo of the early D major sonata Op 10

stance, we heard not Mr Gilels's feelings about the tragedy but Beethoven's own voice.

Elsewhere sturdy rhythms and arresting dynamic contrasts, as well as delectable train of improvisatory fancy in finale, helped to make this one of the most remarkable performances of all. In the *Prometheus Variations*, Op 35, which followed, the theme emerged pregnant enough, even at its barest, to make its future vicissitudes every listener's urgent, unremitting concern. The reading conveyed the firebrand and the visionary with equal mastery, with fine control of texture in the final fugue.

Completing the programme with the last three sonatas of the middle period, Mr Gilels's rumbustious, carefree vigour in the first movement of Op 79 in G, followed by an exquisitely phrased, leisurely Andante, gave the school-room work new stature. Characterization was no less arresting in *Les Adieux*, its slow movement all the more poignant for simplicity. And in Op 90 in E minor, still Andante, the school-room work new stature. Characterization was no less arresting in *Les Adieux*, its slow movement all the more poignant for simplicity. And in Op 90 in E minor, still Andante, the school-room work new stature.

Joan Chissell

## Dance

## A lively expressiveness

## La Fille mal Gardée

## Sadler's Wells

Roland Price was given his first important solos within his first year with the Royal Ballet and now, at 21, he has already taken the male leads in ballets by Ashton, Fokine, MacMillan and that marvelous posthumous choreographer After Petipa. Last week he added the virtuosic role from *La Vivandiere* to his repertoire, and in a couple of months he is due for his first Franz in *Coppelia*.

Saturday afternoon brought a first London showing for him and Nicola Karak in *La Fille mal gardée* following three of four performances on tour. She attracted attention as quickly as he did, but for the big leading roles. One benefit from the enforced wait is that she has had time to make good the occasional weakness in her footwork which once flawed her otherwise rapturous quality as a dancer. Watching the way she almost skimmed the stage in the fast *lequel* diagonals, it was obvious how

far she has come in her technique. Karak's dancing, however, has never relied solely on technique. There is a lively expressiveness in everything she does, even a pure display solo conveys joyousness or some similar quality when she dances it. She has a particularly animated face, but the expressiveness comes from her body; in *Fille*, for instance, she shows her feelings vividly in the last scene with her back to the audience, simply by the way she pulls up her shoulders. Price does not have that gift, at least, as yet. His

dancing has finesse as well as strength: look at the way he brings his feet in during the tight, backward jumps that start his biggest solo. He shows himself as skilled and attentive in his partnering as in his own dancing, and he acts his role conscientiously; there was already more responsiveness between him and Karak this time than when I saw them at Monte Carlo over Christmas. Yet there is a curious reticence in Price's dancing, for all his bravura skill. The right sort of coaching, something exciting could be developed from that unusual

combination, but I suspect that he will need a choreographer to become interested in him before he realizes his full potential. David Morse has greatly enlivened his playing of Widow Simone; among the comic touches were a moment when the old lady's precarious dignity was ruffled by almost falling out of the donkey-cart, and another in the clog dance when her slide took her right off stage. David Bintley's Alain remains a masterpiece of bitter humour.

John Percival

## Interview: Arlene Saunders

## Insisting on an independent line

Opera North went to Hamburg for the soprano to take the title role in their new production of *Manon Lescau*, which opens on Thursday at Leeds. She is Arlene Saunders, who was born and bred in the Mid-West, but has made Hamburg her home these many years now. She prefers not to travel a great deal, apart from her annual return to America, and has only twice before appeared on stage in Britain: as Senta in *The Flying Dutchman*, also for Opera North, and as Minnie in Covent Garden's *La fanciulla del West*. Does she regard herself as part of the great American vocal invasion of Europe?

"Not at all. By the time I got here in the late Sixties the invasion was over. Something more like a counter-attack was going on, particularly in the German houses. They had their fill of American singers and were much keener on engaging their own native artists. The exception was Hamburg. Rolf Liebermann [who subsequently became Intendant at the Paris Opera] was in charge and he never gave a fig for fashion."

"He had total courage in his own convictions. He took risks and he was prepared to face flops; but he always supported those he believed in. There was a bunch of us

who were determined to come to Europe, partly because of a personal challenge. In America my agent, who was really more of a manager, also looked after the tenor Jan Peerce. He was terribly famous in the States, but in Europe nobody knew him. 'Peerce, Peerce... Ah, you mean Peter Peerce,' the written expert, sings at Covent Garden. It was partly his own fault: as a Jew he refused all German engagements after the war. But I was determined that I should be heard in Europe."

So Arlene Saunders came to Hamburg and that has remained her base. The choice between being the house lyric soprano, specializing in the German repertoire, and an international star flitting from city to city had to be a deliberate one. The visiting performer always has a curiosity value for the audience; the resident has time to do a little polishing. Miss Saunders prefers to polish.

The same independence shows in selecting the roles which have given her most satisfaction so far in her career: Handel's *Jephtha* in a Renz production and Strauss's *Four Last Songs* in Bejart's ballet of the same name. There is nothing perverse in picking out these, she claims. *Jephtha*, which some of us find one of Handel's most tedious operas, has infinite rewards if the music is properly probed. Arlene Saunders reckons. And the *Four Last Songs* also reflect that love of a challenge.

"When Bejart first put it on in Brussels he used a tape. But when he took the ballet to Paris the unions weren't having any of that live performance or nothing. So I was hauled on to the stage and found myself in the middle of one of the most perfect productions I've ever been in."

To complete that independent mode of thought Arlene Saunders confesses to no great love of Verdi. "I'll probably be lynched for saying this, but I'd much rather sing Puccini. Indeed, I've only done one Verdi role on stage and that was in *Un giorno di regno* at San Diego quite recently. Now no one could call that a great opera. Perhaps I regret not having tried *Desdemona*, but certainly don't regard it as a dream role, such as *Isolde* for instance. OK, I don't have the Flagstad or Nilsson type of voice, but people like Legendza are doing it much gentler and warmer nowadays. I'd like to have a shot - in a nice, small, house. Audiences think you are born adult - you're not, you have to toddle first."

John Higgins

at Hamburg — Tatiana Troyanos, Tom Krause, Hans Sotin, myself — we all treated him as a father figure. He was always there in his own house and he moulded our careers, telling us when it was the right moment to take on a slightly heavier role, and when to hold back.

"It was Liebermann who auditioned me and gave me my Hamburg engagement. I

Two comedies Season's Greetings by Alan Ayckbourn and *Noises Off* by Michael Frayn, are to be presented in the West End later this month by producer Michael Codron.

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Where do we stand in the league table against our European competitors? David Blake, economics editor, finds some minuses and pluses in the Government's record

## Just how badly has Britain been doing?

Are Britain's economic problems just part of a wider world recession or are they largely home grown? That question is bound to get ever more pressing as Britain starts moving towards the next election with its economic performance likely to be the key issue.

The Government has a straightforward answer. Unemployment has risen everywhere and output has been depressed. The world is going through a painful cure from the disease of inflation and Britain had no way of opting out. The critics say that our wounds have been largely self-inflicted, with government policies here adding up to deflation on a scale seen nowhere else in the world. The charts on this page support at least one part of the critics' view. Britain's recession has been much worse than the rest of the world. Our output has fallen more, our unemployment has grown faster and even on inflation we have not done particularly well. The picture they present is a simple one of Britain outpacing the world in failure. The truth is more complex.

The industrial world has spent the time since Mrs Thatcher came to office absorbing the effects of the oil price rises of 1973. The Opec nations are on the run now, but in the second half of the 1970s they dealt a blow to the world economy which was just as heavy as that of 1973. It hit Britain sooner and in a different way from the rest of the world.

A rising oil price does two things to the economy of an industrial country. It pushes up inflation, because the price of other goods does not fall when the price of oil goes up, as classical economics says it should. Instead, other prices go on as before or even accelerate. The second thing it does is to transfer purchasing power away from the industrial country to the oil producers.

In the short term, this means that the industrial nations tend to run into balance of payments deficits. In the first 18 months of the current Government

those deficits arrived with a vengeance throughout the industrial world. Japan, which had had a \$17,000m surplus in 1978, had moved to an \$11,000m deficit by 1980. West Germany did even worse, running up a deficit of \$16,500m in 1980. France had a deficit of nearly \$8,000m.

The country which completely bucked this trend was Britain. Our current account was in small deficit when Mrs Thatcher took office; by the second half of 1980 it was in massive surplus.

Britain's surplus was no accident. It flowed naturally from three causes. One was that, as we shall see, domestic policies made the British recession particularly severe, cutting back our imports. The second was the direct im-

Sir Geoffrey Howe. In a world of floating exchange rates, the international money markets are highly sensitive to the idea that a country is going to put the fight against inflation at the top of its list of priorities. The pound soared and many British companies realized they could no longer hope to compete. They started to cut back on stocks, production and investment. They were right to do so. On the most widely used definition of competitiveness, British industry's position worsened sharply between early 1979 and early 1981.

The pound's rise was only half the problem. Most countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the rich man's club

seven countries was only 10.5 per cent, and even the next worst performer, France, recorded only a 14.5 per cent increase.

Why did this happen to us? Some of the blame certainly lies with pent-up pressures from the previous Government's pay policy. Some lies with what in retrospect looks like the very stupid decision to cut income tax and increase indirect taxes in the 1979 Budget. The first year of the Thatcher experiment was subjected to enough inflationary pressures without the Government adding to them. But much of the surge in costs was simply the slowness of the economy to accept that dramatic increases in living standards were no longer possible. Taking 1980 and 1981

drop in manufacturing production between June 1979 and December 1981, the latest figures we have.

Some of the loss simply consisted of the death of industries which had to go anyway. But some was the result of the loss of world competitiveness and tough domestic policies. For even without the external problems we have faced over the years since the present Government took office, domestic policy would have tightened the vice on the economy. A measure of this comes from the OECD in Paris.

After removing the extent to which recession itself has boosted government deficits, it estimates that British government policy got much tighter in 1980 and 1981. Added together, the changes rep-

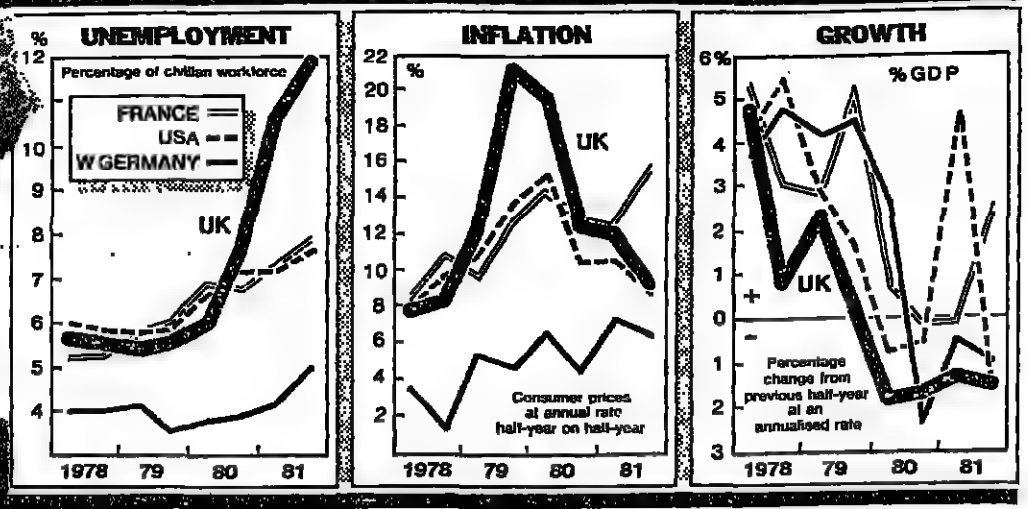
resented a tightening of just over 4 per cent of national output. In the same period, none of the countries illustrated in the charts on this page had a tightening of policy even a fifth as great as Britain's. For the seven largest industrial countries as a whole, all of whom were grappling with inflation, the tightening of policy was about a quarter as fierce as here.

What have the results been? One is the sharp decline in manufacturing and, as an unintended consequence, the growth of the public sector's share of the total economy. The other side of this coin is, of course, that our productivity performance has been better than that of our competitors.

How does the balance sheet add up? There have been real achievements in the British economy over the past three years, but they have been gained at a price far higher than that paid by any of our major competitors. Whether we ought to be starting from here or not, the task for the Chancellor now is to make sure that the past years are made worthwhile.



THE ECONOMY: HOW WE COMPARE



port of North Sea oil. While other countries were moving into big oil deficits, Britain was becoming a net oil exporter.

The third reason was that the pound rose, pushing up the amount we received for our exports in the short term even though it increased the problems of Britain's manufacturing industry in the long term.

Because we have oil, the rest of the world marked up the value of the pound as oil prices rose. The rise in the pound was made even sharper by the tough monetary policies announced by

of the world's economy, accepted that higher oil prices meant lower living standards. We did not. Average earnings in Britain were already rising faster than in the rest of the world when Mrs Thatcher took over. But in the 1979-80 pay round they went through the roof. In the year to the late summer of 1980 they went up by more than 22 per cent compared to an OECD average of little more than half of that. In 1980, unit labour costs in British manufacturing went up by 23.2 per cent; the average for the OECD's largest

together, real earnings in Britain went up by 8 per cent; our national output went down by about 4 per cent. A combination of rising exchange rates and a pay explosion meant that unwittingly the Thatcher Government in its first year presided over exactly what it warned could not happen: paying ourselves more without producing more.

The effects of this were felt above all in manufacturing industry. For the industrial world as a whole, manufacturing output has been broadly stagnant since early 1979. But the United Kingdom saw a 19 per cent

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## Stretching the Queen's purse a little further

Not even the Queen can escape the Government's financial thimbles. The increase in her Civil List, to be announced after the Budget this afternoon, is expected to be only about 7 per cent, well below the current rate of inflation.

Buckingham Palace verges on apoplexy at the sight of "Pay rise for Queen" headlines. The Civil List is not the Queen's pocket money; it is her expense account for running the machinery of monarchy, and was first paid to George III in 1760 in return for his surrender of the crown lands.

Pleading that the Crown was moving into the red, the Queen in 1971 had her Civil List doubled to £380,000, after a searching exploration of the royal purse by a Commons select committee. It has been increased every year since 1975 because of inflation, and after last year's 10 per cent rise reached £42m, a figure which includes the controversial allowances paid to other members of the Royal Family.

Nearly three-quarters of the Queen's Civil List is spent on salaries for the royal household, from private secretaries to palace cleaners.

Most are members of the Civil Service Union on Civil Service pay rates. Last year, after a six-week strike campaign (from which royal household members were exempted by their union) the Government awarded a 7½ per cent pay rise. This year's rise is expected, after arbitration, to be not more than 5 per cent.

The Palace has been making some efforts of its own to cut costs. About 20 jobs have gone in the past year, bringing the household's strength down to about 320. Savings of many thousands of pounds have also been made in the Palace's huge stationary bill, although every letter received is still acknowledged.

Since 1971 the Queen has had no personal allowance from the Civil List: instead she meets her private expenses from her own private fortune, chiefly derived from income from the 52,000 acres of the Duchy of Lancaster estates, which range from the Savoy Hotel to Yorkshire grouse moors.

Allowances paid to other members of the Royal Family, however, fall into a much grayer area where the boundary between private pocket money and legitimate expenses



Family allowances: top, the Queen Mother, £285,000; Prince Philip, £160,000; Princess Anne, £100,000; bottom, Princess Margaret, £98,000; Prince Andrew, £20,000; Prince Edward, £20,000.

as for undertaking royal duties is very ill-defined. At present the Queen Mother gets £285,000, Prince Philip £160,000, Princess Anne £100,000, Princess Margaret £98,000, and Prince Andrew £20,000. Prince Edward, having reached 18, will appear on the List for the first time this year with an allowance of £20,000, most of which will be held in trust for him until he is 21.

Other, lesser royals, including the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent and Princess Alexandra, also receive substantial allowances, but to cover their costs the Queen makes an annual refund to the Treasury from her own private resources, which last year amounted to £285,000. It is the closest the monarch ever comes to paying tax.

The payment of these allowances, which has been much criticized by Mr William Hamilton and other Labour backbenchers, will come under scrutiny next year when, under the terms of the 1971 select committee report, another major review of the royal finances is due.

The one first-rank royal who does not appear in the Civil List at all is the Prince of Wales. He gets no government funding, but lives instead off the handsome revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Before he married he took half for himself and gave half to the Treasury, but he now takes three-quarters. As the Duchy revenues last year totalled £550,445, his annual income is now more than £400,000, tax free.

But the Civil List, which costs the taxpayer about the same as it costs Granada Television to make *Bridehead Revisited*, is only a fraction of the true cost of monarchy. Add on the cost of the Queen's Flight (£3m), the royal yacht (£2.7m), the royal train, the free postage, and the maintenance of the royal palaces (£2.1m for Buckingham Palace and £2.9m for

Windsor Castle are this year's estimates) and the total reaches an estimated £15m, enough for ten battle tanks or 3½ miles of six-lane motorway.

The Queen's personal fortune is an area of wild speculation and very little hard fact. All that is known is that the profits of the Duchy of Lancaster are somewhere in excess of £500,000 a year, and she is entitled to the entire amount.

Much of the Queen's wealth is illusory. She owns a priceless art collection spread among the royal palaces, but that properly belongs to the nation, and it is highly unlikely that she would ever sell it off to raise ready cash. Even more personal possessions like the royal stamp collection begun by her grandfather, George V, now one of the most valuable anywhere, are assets which even she would regard as more public than private.

Besides her Duchy revenues, her main source of private income is a large portfolio of investments. And she is one of the country's most successful racehorse owners and breeders.

Alan Hamilton



A policeman directs emergency traffic on Three Mile Island during the 1979 nuclear scare. Today the town is peaceful and business boom.

## Why the public must be told

Three Mile Island three years on: the chairman of the CEBG assesses the mood in the neighbourhood

Middletown sounds like a town with a town. It is, in fact, a town of about 12,000 people. It is the nearest place about state and federal aid. There are those who want to see the plant back at full power. The 700-strong "Friends and Family of TMI," which precludes from its membership any employee of the utility, arranges discussions and visits to that plant and others.

What came over most strongly, however, was concern about information flow and the role of the press and media at the time of the accident. The whole episode has a number of policy implications. The report of the President's commission recommended changes which would bring both American regulatory practice and the emergency plans closer to the arrangements in Britain. Recommendations on plant design and procurement and on the training of operators have been carefully studied. Having observed that the only damage was psychological and that this has continued long after the event, we believe it to be in the general interest that the recommendations on the public's right to information receive more attention. There are tasks for government agencies, for the owners and operators of reactors and for communicators.

Emergencies are not new phenomena in human affairs: epidemics, famines, floods and kidnappings all produce psychological damage. But a major lesson from Three Mile Island is that in such an emergency the more that people are told, and the better they understand the available information, the less the lasting damage will be.

What we have observed confirms the value of the emphasis in Britain on the preparation of an emergency plan for each nuclear station. It underlines, too, the responsibility of press, radio and television to present information as information, so that the seeing and listening public get straight facts rather than partial, hysterical stories which, though they make good headlines, are unlikely to help that public caught up in an emergency to help themselves.

Everyone we met considered that the damaged reactor should be cleared, repaired and brought back into service. There is concern that the owners, a private enterprise

electrical utility, may not have sufficient financial resources to complete the job and discussions are taking place about state and federal aid. There are those who want to see the plant back at full power. The 700-strong "Friends and Family of TMI," which precludes from its membership any employee of the utility, arranges discussions and visits to that plant and others.

What came over most strongly, however, was concern about information flow and the role of the press and media at the time of the accident.

The whole episode has a number of policy implications. The report of the President's commission recommended changes which would bring both American regulatory practice and the emergency plans closer to the arrangements in Britain. Recommendations on plant design and procurement and on the training of operators have been carefully studied. Having observed that the only damage was psychological and that this has continued long after the event, we believe it to be in the general interest that the recommendations on the public's right to information receive more attention. There are tasks for government agencies, for the owners and operators of reactors and for communicators.

Emergencies are not new phenomena in human affairs: epidemics, famines, floods and kidnappings all produce psychological damage. But a major lesson from Three Mile Island is that in such an emergency the more that people are told, and the better they understand the available information, the less the lasting damage will be.

What we have observed confirms the value of the emphasis in Britain on the preparation of an emergency plan for each nuclear station. It underlines, too, the responsibility of press, radio and television to present information as information, so that the seeing and listening public get straight facts rather than partial, hysterical stories which, though they make good headlines, are unlikely to help that public caught up in an emergency to help themselves.

Glyn and Tania England

Glyn England is Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board. Tania England is a Psychiatrist Social Worker.

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### An evocative evening with Princess Grace

Princess Grace of Monaco will make a rare appearance in Britain next week when she takes to the boards at the Festival Theatre, Chichester. She will read poetry and prose in a two-hour performance marking the start of the theatre's 21st anniversary celebrations.

The programme, *Evocations*, was devised by John Carroll, who has also compiled recital programmes for Lord Olivier and Dame Peggy Ashcroft. It has already been performed by Princess Grace at the Vienna Festival and in America.

John Carroll was put in touch with the princess a few years ago by a friend, her biographer Gwen Robyns. Another friend of Carroll's is Patrick Garland, Chichester's artistic director.

Peter Roberts, the secretary of Compassion in World Farming, fears there are some bad eggs about at Buckingham Palace. Alerted by the award of a royal warrant to the firm which makes regular deliveries of battery-laid eggs to the Palace, Roberts has now started sending the Queen two free-range eggs a day, intended for her breakfast.

It is incredible that with 4,000 acres of royal farms they are unable to supply her with non-battery eggs. The free range eggs Roberts is sending come from Redale School, where Princess Margaret's daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, is a pupil.

### THE TIMES DIARY

The survival of the sparrow has been assured in Southwark. After a doubtful deliberation the borough council's general purposes and finance committees have decided to permit continued use of the cheerful but messy and lecherous bird as the council's symbol.

Southwark's sparrow was hatched by Michael Wolff, of the corporate design consultancy Wolff Olins, and nests on the covers of council agenda, prospectuses and annual reports. Pro-council sparrow lobbies in the council cut across party lines, but the compromise now reached is that it can stay where it is, as long as it does not perch on official notepaper or municipal vehicles.

The National Dairy Museum is one of only nine to have been eliminated from the guide's new edition, to be published on March 25, because of failure to maintain sufficient standards.

Kenneth Hudson, the editor, told PHS: "The museum has been starved of funds, and it shows. It has not been growing or developing, and just has not filled its potential. It is a disgrace to a big and prosperous industry."

Colin Haycraft of Duckworth believes his must be the only publishing house to have won both Jewish and Christian prizes for Jewish books. Two years ago Bill Fishman's *East End Jewish Raddie* won the Jewish Chronicle award, and last night the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Collins religious book prize to George Caird, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford, for *The Language and Imagery of the Bible*.

At one garage in Zelenograd the mechanics were too busy fighting. At another a girl petrol attendant screamed that she was fed up with hysterical customers. In Lyublin the investigators found a husband and wife weeping in their fighi, having waited a day and a night to get their shattered windscreen replaced.

Well said

Peter Watkins, the Ealing vicar who collects anecdotes from church records, has spared me another one. Madam Cresswell, a notorious procuress, bequeathed £10 for a funeral sermon on condition the preacher spoke nothing but well of her. The parson obliged with the words: "All that I can say of her is that she was born well, married well, lived well and died well. She was born in Sharnbrook, married Cresswell, lived in Clerkenwell and died in Brideswell."

Testament

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Good afternoon, this was your captain speaking...



The reporters in Nedelja say improvements have been promised and bravely pledge: "We will be back."

The chic of it

Sartorially David Steel, the Liberal leader, has the last laugh on critics who have been having a Highland ball mocking a photograph of him which appears in this month's *Scottish Field*. There have been suggestions that his sporrans hung disgracefully low — and because the magazine reversed the picture — that he wore his kilt the wrong way round.

Now Steel has been named the most smartly dressed male MP in a poll organized by a firm of suit manufacturers. He scored 210 votes, compared with Sir Keith Joseph's 176 and David Owen's 121.

China service

The Chinese may be about to learn some manners from British shop assistants. Reading that China's leaders were much disturbed by their nation's young shop workers, the organizers of the Shop Assistants of the Year competition sent an invitation to the finals, at the Cafe Royal today, to the Chinese embassy in London.

To their delight it was promptly and politely accepted. Shao Li, a third secretary in the trade section, will attend and report whether the British have anything to contribute to the Socialist Ethics Month already announced by the party chairman, Hu Yaobang, as China's campaign against bad behaviour.

Fighting chance

Fearless Soviet pressmen have consumer-tested Moscow's new service-stations for private cars — and warn tourists to avoid them if possible. Two reporters made unannounced visits to the garages on behalf of the Soviet equivalent of the AA, the Fourwheel Club, pretending that their new Jaguli needed attention.

Corby's business

No matter how good a track record a company has, Corby's business is not secure. When Corby's business has been ordered to stop speculative investment and construction, companies are not

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PHS



# Enterprise Zones

Ten of Britain's eleven enterprise zones are now operative, and the last is due to open next month. How are they faring, collectively and individually? What are their priorities and their prospects? How fair is the principle of selective assistance, and how does it affect the neighbours? Patrick O'Leary reports

## Less flannel and form-filling

It is a whim of politicians to conduct elaborate exercises to discover what everybody else knows already. Few people have ever doubted that businesses would be more prosperous if less of their profits disappeared in rates and taxes, and fewer of their initiatives ran into the sand of planning controls and the flannel of form-filling.

This has not prevented a great deal of excitement among both supporters and opponents being caused by the launching of enterprise zones. Yet the scheme is modest enough. The setting aside of a few square miles of development land of mixed value scattered throughout the country as sanctuaries in which there is a 10 year holiday from rates, from some taxes, and a wide range of planning controls.

Earliest zones opened only last June, and Number 11, in London's Isle of Dogs, will not be officially operational for a few weeks to come, although companies are already moving in. So it is too early to talk of success or failure, or (let us hope) to start tinkering with the locomotive just as it is leaving the station.

### Benefits beyond measurement

For enterprise zones surely owe something to the locomotive theory of economics, fashionable when Sir Geoffrey Howe first floated the idea in a speech four years ago. This school of thought believes that if a few engines of prosperity can get up steam, they will drag the heavy wagons of industry in general out of the slough of recession.

When the decade is over, it will almost certainly be found that the real fruits of the experiment are not those that can be seen and measured. If projections become facts, enterprise zones will create between 100,000 and 200,000 jobs; but nobody will know how many are new jobs, or merely jobs shuffled from one place to another, or jobs which

will vanish when the fiscal benefits dry up. Similar arguments will be heard about the millions of square feet of industrial and commercial premises produced.

What is already apparent is the change in attitudes of everyone involved and, to use the vogue word of the day, their expectations. Not least is this true of Sir Geoffrey himself. We see the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who lectures the nation on the folly of pumping public money into job-creation, quietly siphoning off a little of it to recompense local authorities who forgo rates and the Inland Revenue for lost taxes all to create employment.

It is moreover that bogy of the Treasury, an open-ended commitment. The figure of £50m, has emerged, but views differ on whether this is a total or annual estimate, and those concerned admit that forecasting is almost meaningless.

Rate and capital investment relief on a hotel will be very different from the saving on a row of workshops for small start-up firms. Unusually, the fiscal carrots are offered indiscriminately to commercial as well as industrial development. Nor can anyone say what rates will cost in 1991, since they seem to be on an inflationary course unrelated to any economic indicator. At local authority level, too, new thinking is apparent. Power is being delegated to enterprise zone officers on an unprecedented scale to negotiate deals with developers and tenants.

Councillors are shedding the image of men who wrangle for six months over the erection of a bicycle shed. Small committees decide in days the fate of plans by private investors involving tens of thousands of pounds. Often they do so in cooperation with neighbouring boroughs, or with their county councils, with which they may have been on acrimonious terms ever since local government was reorganised.

Pressure is also put on water boards, British Telecom, and gas and electricity companies to lay services as swiftly as they can. It is this sense of urgency which marks out the zone philosophy from previous official schemes. The 10-year limit on benefits makes them a diminishing asset.

The revolution in attitudes is not complete, nor is the picture an even one throughout the country. Councils which loathe Mr Michael Heseltine — his Department of the Environment is responsible for the designation and oversight of zones — have not discarded their suspicions. In more than one zone you are told: "Of course he chose us because he wanted a success story before the next election."

### Businessmen have to adjust

In areas where most land is publicly owned, there is reluctance to sell it freehold to developers. Officials tell you this is because they want some safeguard against undesirable tenants, over and above the remaining restrictions relating to such matters as health, safety and pollution, who might put off prospective neighbours.

But it is just possible that their judgment is clouded by years spent acquiring land for their councils in the belief the civic centre knew best how to use it. It must be a bureaucratic nightmare, to drive a factory from an urban site with tight planning controls, and find its owner knocking on the door for premises with minimum restraint in a zone.

Businessmen themselves are having to adjust. Those who believed that slag heaps started at Potters Bar find that even a slag heap has its attractions when it is levelled and in a rate-free haven. The scheme has quickened the pace at which pension funds and other institutional investors adjust their property portfolios to include industrial estates as well as office blocks.

Another side-effect is that British Rail and the Central Electricity Generating Board are releasing surplus land. Even private owners are looking hard at their use of sites and selling off plots formerly used only to store junk which needs to be cleared anyway.

Owners of existing business who find themselves near an enterprise zone, and perhaps competing with companies enjoying all its advantages, complain bitterly of such "Nezblight". One has spoken scornfully of zone companies being able to fly flags of convenience.

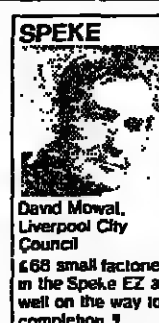
Warehouse owners have been lobbying hard for some relief for their grievances. There are also fears that unfair competition will damage the dozen or more areas which applied to have a zone and were refused, and that life will be made harder for the needy neighbours of councils that have them.

These are problems with any form of selective assistance. Since the special reliefs in the zones are additional to existing grants and loans under national, local and European legislation there is a real danger of producing a new form of welfare scrounger, this time among the bosses rather than the bossed.

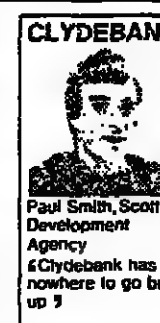
It seems peculiarly illogical that firms are exempt from industrial training levies and regulations when every local authority wishes to attract new technology industries with highly skilled employees.

If in a few years this experiment in freedom of enterprise is seen to be successful, some hard choices will have to be made. There will be mounting pressure to designate more zones, to enlarge existing ones, and to prolong the period of benefits.

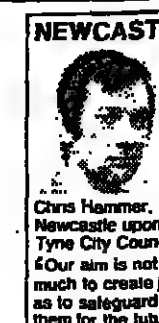
Certainly Ministers are taking the matter seriously. Mr Heseltine meets representatives of the zones every few weeks and, according to one participant, "if there are any grumbles he climbs in to get things unjammed very quickly".



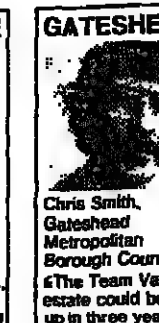
**SPEKE**  
David Mowat, Liverpool City Council  
£68 small factories in the Speke EZ are well on the way to completion. 7



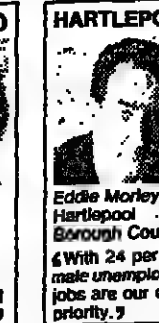
**CLYDEBANK**  
Paul Smith, Scottish Development Agency  
£Clydebanks has nowhere to go but up. 7



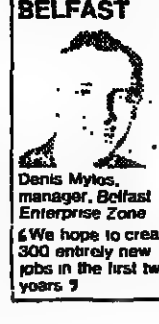
**NEWCASTLE**  
Chris Hamner, Newcastle upon Tyne City Council  
£Our aim is not so much to create jobs, as to safeguard them for the future. 7



**GATESHEAD**  
Chris Smith, Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council  
£The Team Valley estate could be full up in three years. 9



**HARTLEPOOL**  
Eddie Morley, Hartlepool Borough Council  
£With 24 per cent male unemployment, jobs are our chief priority. 7



**BELFAST**  
Denis Myers, Belfast Enterprise Zone  
£We hope to create 300 entirely new jobs in the first two years. 7



**SALFORD**  
Peter Henry, Salford City Council  
£This conurbation produces one quarter of the country's technicians. 7



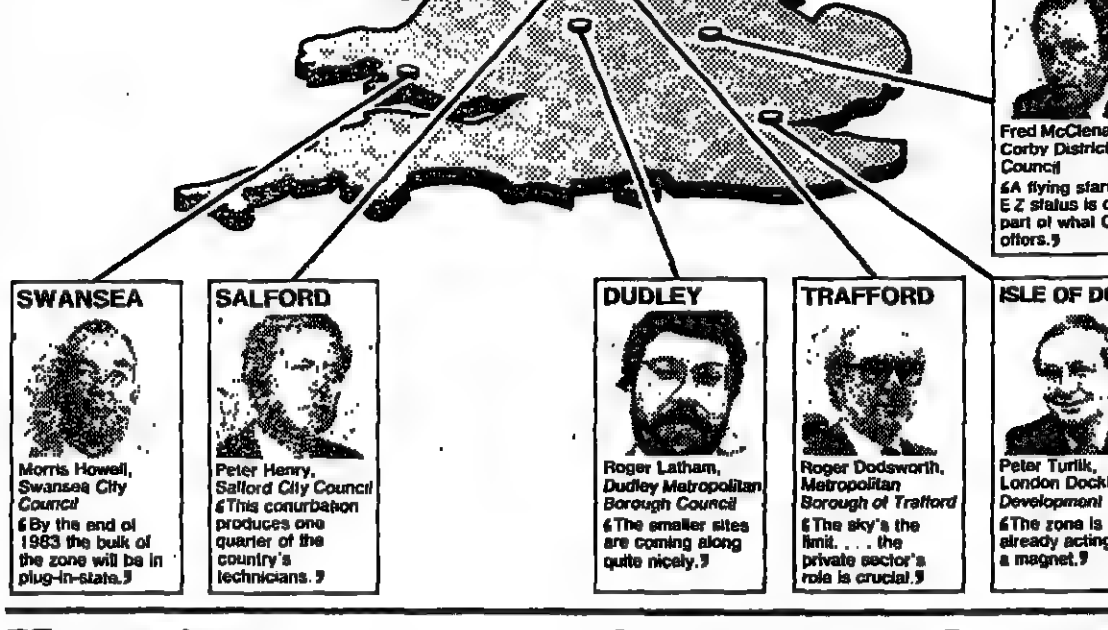
**DUDLEY**  
Roger Latham, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council  
£The smaller sites are coming along quite nicely. 7



**TRAFFORD**  
Roger Dodsworth, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council  
£The sky's the limit... the private sector's role is crucial. 9



**ISLE OF DOGS**  
Peter Turtill, London Docklands Development Corp  
£The zone is already acting as a magnet. 9



### EZ concessions

Brain-children of Sir Geoffrey Howe, who introduced them in his Budget two years ago, enterprise zones are an experiment in the art of encouraging industry and commerce by the removal of certain taxes and the easing of planning controls. The main concessions, which run for ten years and apply to both new and existing companies, are:

- Exemption from Development Land Tax.
- Exemption from rates on industrial and commercial property.

• Corporation and Income Tax allowances of 100 per cent for capital expenditure on such buildings.

• Priority processing of applications for certain customs facilities.

• Exemption from industrial training levies.

• Relaxation of planning restrictions, and speedy decisions on those that remain.

• Reduction in Government demands for information.

The zones continue to benefit from whatever aid is available under other Government and EEC policies, such as those for inner cities.

# BIG PROBLEMS?

# BIGGER SOLUTIONS

# CORBY

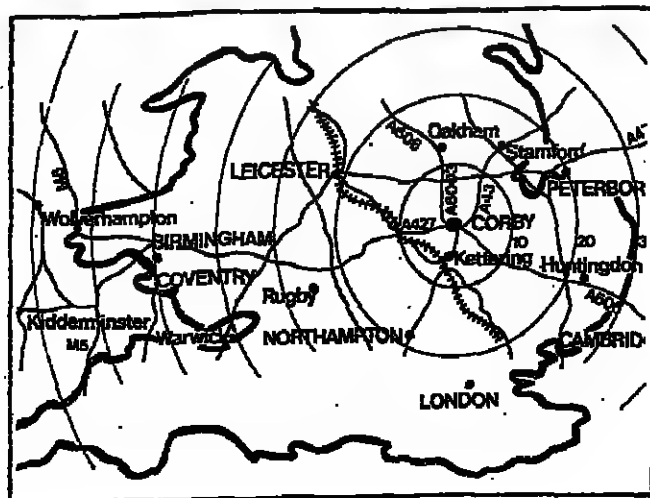
## England's first Enterprise Zone

### Corby's good at solving business problems.

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Corby was designated as England's first Enterprise Zone in June 1981. So unlike some areas talking about what they can offer in the future, Corby has hard and fast facts to quote.

When Enterprise Zone status was offered, Corby's greenfield sites had already been opened up and prepared. 300,000 sq. ft of speculative factories were under construction with more planned, the first new companies are now on site.



The total area covers almost 280 acres, most of which is already serviced with roads and utilities.

Then, in addition to the benefits of Enterprise Zone status, Corby has the incentives of a Development Area as well as BSC Industry Aid and ECSC loans. All of which can be incorporated into an individual package for each company.

In recent months alone Corby has attracted such names as: Oxford University Press, BXL Ltd., RHM and Allied Mills. Companies who took a good look at the facts and figures before deciding in Corby's favour.

So take a look at Corby yourself. You'll soon see how much bigger our solutions are.

For more information, send to Fred McClenaghan, Director of Industry, Corby Industrial Development Centre, Douglas House, Queens Square, Corby, Northants. Telephone: Corby 62571. Telex: 341543.

Name: .....  
Company: .....  
Position: .....  
Address: .....

**CORBY WORKS**



# FREE ZONE SPEKE

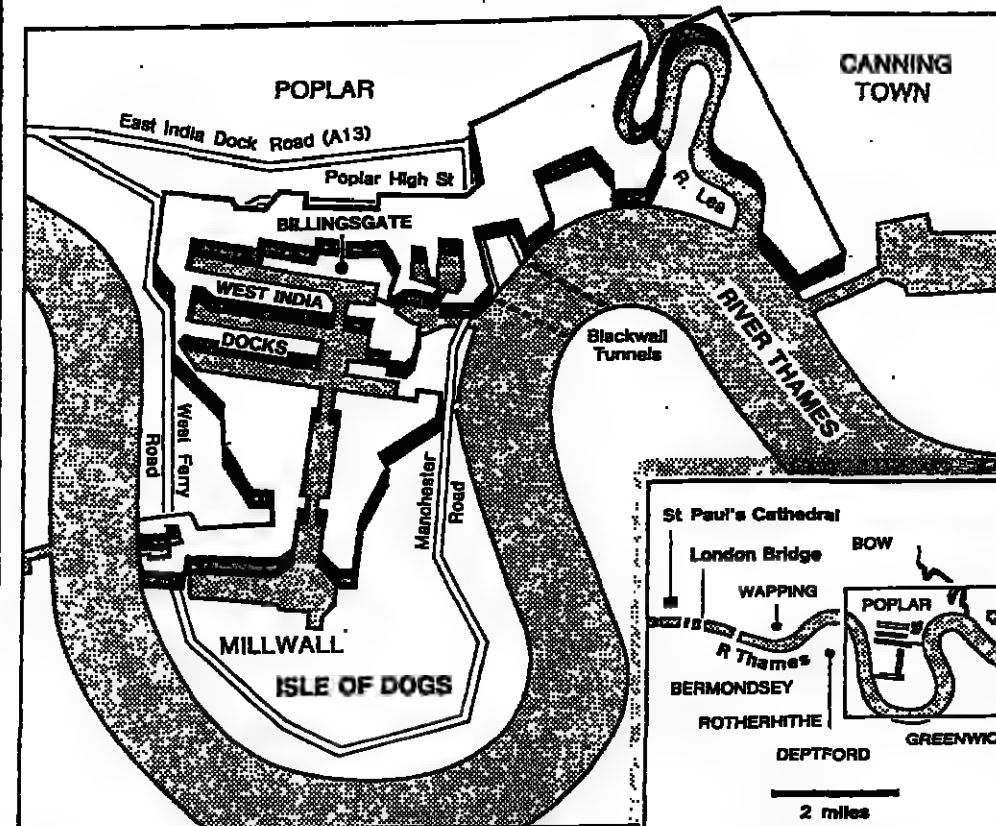


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**Yorkshire's Enterprise Zone**

## ENTERPRISE ZONES

Zone-by-zone report, compiled by Patrick O'Leary, Robert R. Rodwell, Jonathan Wills and Alan Grainge



### ISLE OF DOGS

#### Lure of the water

A flat site of roughly 480 acres with public utility services available in east London a few minutes drive from the City is calculated to quicken the pulse of any developer. But there are snags. More than 120 of those acres in the London enterprise zone are water. For this is part of dockland, the Isle of Dogs. Most wharves are unused, except as a resting place for redundant barges. However, Mr Peter Turlik, director of industrial development for the London Docklands Development Corporation, is familiar with the problems of waterscaping. The EZ is only one-tenth of the area of run-down Thameside the corporation has been commissioned by the Government to regenerate.

Filling in stretches of water would be too expensive and take too long for most firms wishing to take advantage of the zone's short-term fiscal privileges. But already there are schemes for building out over the docks on stilts, and some high-technology companies are attracted by the prospect of water-side premises and the seclusion they offer. A commercial television company intends to establish studios there. Ironically, Billingsgate Market, which moved to the Isle of Dogs in January, lies just outside the zone.

Although the area is in the boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham, the docklands corporation has planning control. It owns about 60 per cent of land in the zone (the water is the responsibility of the Port of London Authority) and other substantial areas belong to British Rail

and the Central Electricity Generating Board. To retain some restraint on development, long leases of 200 or more years will be granted rather than the sale of land freehold.

Tenants are already moving in, including start-up companies taking small premises in refurbished work-shops, but the zone is not yet officially open. Mr Turlik hopes the necessary statutory processes will be completed in April, and says diplomatically that being last in the field of the 11 enterprise zones has given more time to take maximum advantage of the scheme.

The corporation expects to see some office and perhaps home construction in the zone, and has already noted interesting development in other parts of the Isle of Dogs. Half the local residents travel to work outside the so-called Isle, which is in a loop of the Thames, in a loop of the Thames. Many of them could benefit from the 10,000 or 12,000 jobs officials hope will be produced over the next 10 years.

The zone acts as a magnet", Mr Turlik said; he pointed out that Greenwich lies on the other side of the loop, a view that should appeal to housebuilders.

P.O.L.

#### CORBY A very special case

Corby's battery of financial inducements to incoming firms is so formidable that an accountant has been seconded to the town's development centre. It is there to help applicants to pick the best options, which include development area grants, steel closure aid from the EEC and the advantages derived from new town status since 1950. It might be thought that

adding an enterprise zone was an unnecessary complication. In fact Corby was not on the original list of prospects for this privilege, but made its case to the Government, and the zone opened in June.

Few would deny this village in the Northamptonshire countryside, which grew into a town of 52,000 inhabitants, was a special case. The basic employer, British Steel Corporation, shut half its plant nearly two years ago, making 5,500 steelmakers redundant, although the surviving tube production works remain the biggest local organization.

You see why the development centre has a scoreboard which shows jobs created since 1980 and those "in the pipeline". When I read it the figures were a little over 1,000 and 4,000. The unemployment rate has been about 21 per cent for a year.

Corby's EZ is in three parts. 109 acres lie on the eastern side of the Earlstreets industrial estate, which was in business before the extra incentives were introduced. The other sections of the zone are Weldon B (nearly 39 acres), and Weldon C (132 acres), both close to the steelworks.

Mr Fred McClenaghan, director of industry, works for Corby District Council and the Commission for New Towns. He said they had disposed of 50 per cent of the land, most of it to companies building their own premises on freehold sites. The remainder consisted of advance factories leased from the commission, original owners of the land.

Biggest project so far is the £25m investment by Associated British Foods in a flour mill and a food processing plant, both now under construction.

"The enterprise zone has made people more aware of Corby", Mr McClenaghan said, "but a lot of sites have been let outside the zone. Most have gone to manufacturing industry so far, but the service side is picking up."

He expected all land in the three zone areas to be disposed of by the middle of next year, although building would not be completed then. It seems the new scheme has not depressed the value of land outside the zone.

The tobacco manufacturer, BAT, has secured planning permission for a £22m factory and Oxford University Press has a warehouse on a site in southern Corby. There are plans for a leisure park on the outskirts of the town, and the disused steel plant is being cleared for development.

P.O.L.

### BELFAST

#### Inner city in demand

Belfast's enterprise zone is in two parts — 323 acres of inner-city dereliction, delapidation and redundant mills in both the Shankill and Falls areas of west Belfast, and 190 acres of virgin land on the foreshore, most of which has been reclaimed from the sea in recent years. Although the latter area is largely without service, it is commercially attractive; cheek-by-jowl with Belfast harbour, it has its own deep-water frontage and is bounded on its landward side by a motorway. Both parts are within three minutes of the city centre.

Since the zone became operational in mid-October last year encouraging but distinctly different responses have been encountered in both areas, reports EZ manager Mr Denis Myles.

"The demand for the inner-city area has come largely from already established, locally-owned companies wanting to expand into new premises but to remain within the walk-to-work radius of their existing workers, who mainly live in the inner suburbs," he says.

The result is that four new factories are already being built on EZ land which was originally cleared for housing but was re-zoned for

industrial use in response to the city's dramatic fall in population over recent years. The largest new unit, 30,000 sq. ft. will be occupied by a manufacturer of architectural fittings and furnishings who plans to expand his present workforce of 90 to 125 when it is complete.

There is a great deal of ready-for-use accommodation in the inner-city zone in the redundant textile mills, most of which are being sub-divided for light industrial use by their various private owners. "We have encountered very lively demand for small workshop premises from various one-man to five-man bands in the EZ. Part of our task is to convince the mill owners that it is worth subdividing their properties into units as small as these", Myles says.

The attractions of the foreshore have led to what he says is an "enormous" demand from the transport and distributive sectors. Already, two private property developers have leased sites from freeholders. Belfast Harbour Commissioners, for speculative building of warehousing and light manufacturing premises totalling nearly 100,000 sq. ft.

Apart from these developments, eight existing Belfast companies have leased sites varying from 7,000 sq ft to 70,000 sq ft and are funding their own new premises.

Belfast's two-part EZ differs from most of those in mainland Britain in being managed and promoted by private enterprise contractors. The provincial Department of the Environment has contracted the task for three years to a joint team from Job Creation and the Building Design Partnership. Operating from a large, shop-fronted, walk-in office provided by the Northern Ireland DOE right in the city

centre, the management team is well placed for an active marketing role.

R.R.R.

### CLYDEBANK

#### The only way out is up

"We are trying to work a miracle... All the companies that are going to go to the wall have gone to the wall, there is nowhere to go but up..." Mr Paul Smith of the Scottish Development Agency comes from Oldham. He is only 31 and as usual he is talking about his favourite topic — the Clydebank enterprise zone. He talks about it in the highly persuasive, enthusiastic manner that has brought in dozens of companies over the past two years; so many in fact that there is now a waiting list for industrial sites in the zone. Eighty firms have arrived already and Paul Smith hoped to attract another 120.

They are certainly needed. Clydebank lost more than 10,000 jobs in the disastrous years of the late 1970s. It was a two-horse town dying on its feet — shipbuilding was in decline and the giant Singer sewing machine factory eventually closed, leaving a huge derelict space in the centre of town. That gap is now well on the way to becoming the Clydebank Business Park. Yesterday the National Westminster Bank announced plans for a £1.25m office block on the site.

Meanwhile an army of men is setting Clydebank to rights in one of the biggest environmental improvement campaigns ever seen in Scotland.

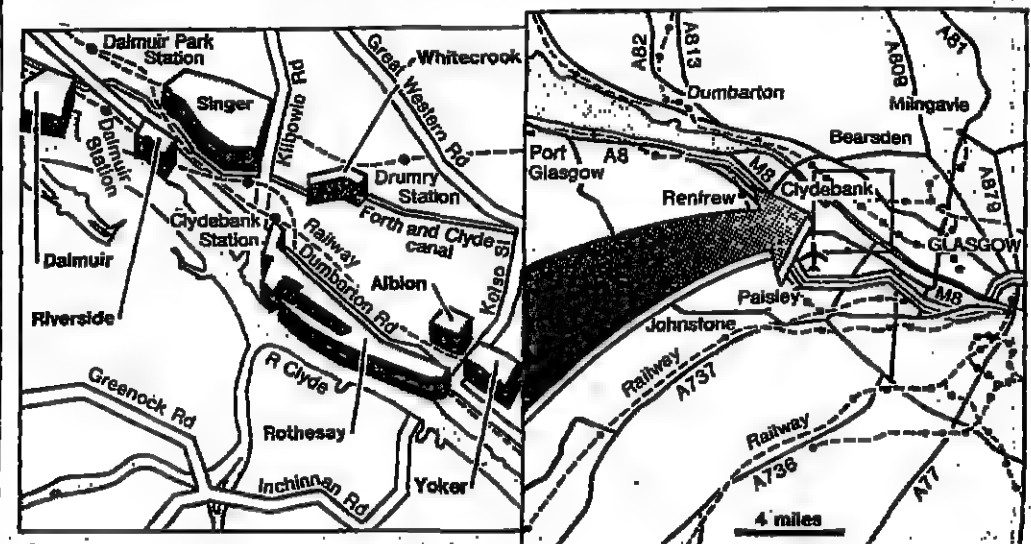
Everywhere bulldozers are clearing, trees are being planted, debris cleared away and those old buildings that have survived are being given a facelift. The place has to look good if people are to invest in it, says Mr Smith, and that is why the SDA is spending £5m just to tidy up the ravished townscape of Clydebank.

Another £15m will be spent on development land industrial sites and advance factories during the present four-year plan, in addition to what is being invested by the district and regional councils. Clydebank is once again bustling, cheerful and alive even if it will never be exactly beautiful. Being an EZ has a lot to do with it but the revival had got under way earlier and much of the groundwork had already been done, when the zone officially came into existence in August last year.

Curiously enough, Mr Smith says, the accelerated planning procedures of the enterprise zone have not been a major factor in persuading companies to come in. The local planning authority was so desperate for jobs that it would hardly have shackled a developer with unreasonable restrictions. What the zone does through its 10-year rates holidays and 100 per cent tax relief on capital outlay is to provide an extra, and decisive layer of financial incentives.

Clydebank is very far from the "free-fire zone" for unrestrained market forces that was originally envisaged. The philosophy is decidedly interventionist but that does not seem to cause any ideological worries for the industrialists who are now queuing up for the next 18 factory units due to be leased in April this year.

J.W.



## Invest in the Tyneside Enterprise Zone - Vickers have

The first major investment in the largest Enterprise Zone in the U.K. is a new £7.2 million tank factory for Vickers.

Says Mr. Gerald Boxall, Chief Executive of Vickers Military Division "The decision to proceed immediately with this plan has been greatly helped by the Enterprise Zone and the benefits of this have been taken into account in deciding on this plan".

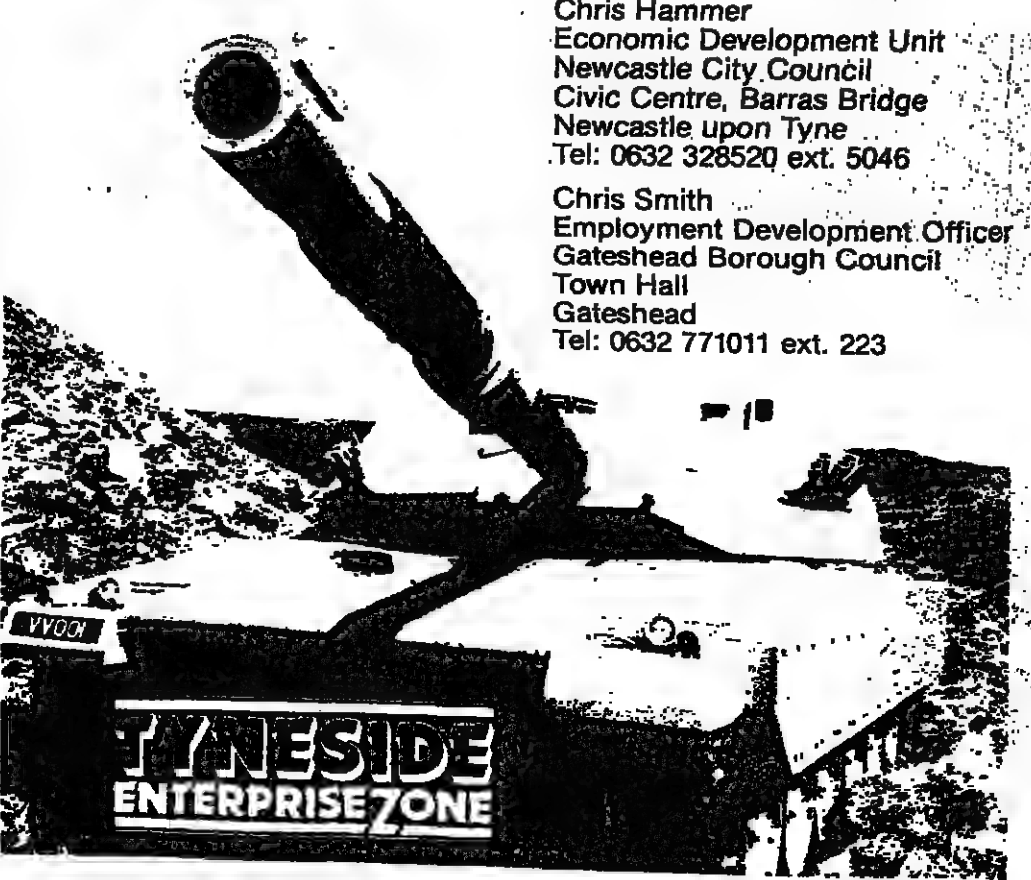
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## HARTLEPOOL

## Eligible for all grants

In Hartlepool they tell you they were entering long before they were zoned. To prove it, the bottom floor of the civic centre has been leased to a distributor of micro-electronic products, and down at the docks redundant shipwrights have been recruited by the Maritime Trust to restore an 1860 iron-hulled battleship.

When Warrior joined the fleet it was so formidable and fast, able to proceed under sail or steam or both, that no enemy vessel ever challenged it. Late in its career it sank to being renamed Hulk C77 as an oil fuel pontoon off Milford Haven.

When Hartlepool, once an important ship-building centre, heard of the multi-million pound scheme to restore it, an offer was made to take on the work. Warrior is beached in the town's former coal dock, and is destined finally to join the Victory at Portsmouth.

Establishment of an enterprise zone in this north-east port also required initiative. It was not among the areas originally suggested. When its late application was accepted the 550 acres proposed by the town's council were reduced to 270, enabling a small zone to be allocated also to Wakefield.

Whittling down the area resulted in Hartlepool's zone being split into three parcels of land. But they are closer together than in some other parts of the country.

The town, once heavily industrialized, has suffered more than most from the rundown in traditional trades. Much has been done to diversify the economy, but even the newer plants have been hit by recession. A factory occupied by Thorn closed in 1978.

But the departures have left premises ready for reletting, and though it was a disappointment when Bowater decided not to open in Hartlepool, the firm had already serviced a 75-acre site.

Because of the loss of staple industries, and an unemployment rate of about 20 per cent, the town ranks for every form of assistance yet devised by Government, borough council and Cleveland County Council. In addition, Barclays Bank offers job creation loans for smaller businesses in a special

scheme for coal and steel closure areas.

In the zone a number of factory units have been built and let, including some provided by English Industrial Estates, BSC (Industry) and the council has provided small workshops on two sites.

Mr Eddie Morley, industrial development officer, said: "In the southernmost sector 200,000 sq ft have been let or are in the process of being let. We are talking to people interested in taking the Thorn factory. Ready-made premises with a 10-year rates holiday are attractive."

"We have set a target of 4,500 jobs in the first three or four years. Several hundred of them will be provided by companies here now or firms that have reserved factories. One or two people came to look at the EZ sites but decided to set up in other parts of the town."

Mr Morley said in the past there had been a problem in persuading financial institutions to invest in the North-east, but this had now improved. Some visiting businessmen have even discovered that the town has pleasant residential roads and a seaside suburb with a golf links.

## SPEKE

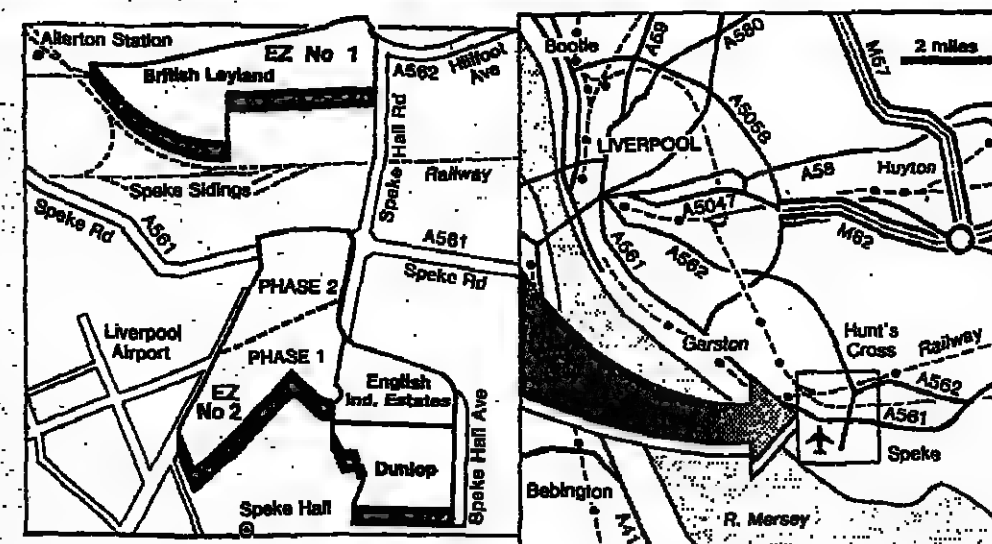
## A spark of optimism

The Speke enterprise zone, situated to the south of Liverpool, was launched last August. It is dominated by the north by a former BL plant which closed in May 1978 with the loss of 3,200 jobs while an erstwhile Dunlop factory occupies much of the southern section, on a site adjoining Speke Airport. Each of these sites presents major development problems but Andrew Jackson, a young executive seconded to the administration for a year to coordinate applications, is optimistic.

"We have hopes of one developer taking the BL factory," he says, "and the Dunlop buildings are in the last throes of demolition."

Inquiries from developers interested in the other sites at Speke are being received at a satisfactory rate but Mr Jackson admits: "It will be a good year from now before the Speke EZ can be expected to play a major part in the Merseyside economy."

The BL complex is about fifteen minutes by road from



Liverpool city centre. Though the area has been developed industrially, it adjoins pleasant residential localities, large urban parks and open space. The property comprises a modern factory on a site extending to about 102 acres. The main buildings were constructed at the end of the 1960s and extend to something over one million square feet.

Externally the site provides scope for expansion in open site activities, with almost 40 per cent of the space available for development. Individual units consist of 12 blocks. One is the former main engineering shop, with a production area of 225,000 sq ft; another, the largest single building on the site, was the former car body treatment and paint shop and has a production area of 500,000 sq ft served from 31,250 sq ft loading bays.

The main administrative offices are located at first floor level along the front elevation to the building and extend to approximately 6,000 sq ft. There is also a mezzanine floor in part of the building providing elevated accommodation of 98,500 sq ft.

The other main building on the BL site is an L-shaped construction housing the former finishing shop (312,500 sq ft) together with warehouse and loading bays (62,500 sq ft). Ancillary buildings include the maintenance shop, a steel-framed paint mix house and a flame proof store.

The zone's southern section comprises about 230 acres on the northern boundary of the airport, 120 acres owned by Liverpool City Council are in use as the north airfield; another 39 acres are available through English Industrial Estates. The rest of the zone consists of 70 acres on the former Dunlop site.

The Dunlop complex will overlook the new airport

terminal, planned for the south airfield, and the main site for development is the 24 acres made available by the demolition of the factory. At present it is proposed that the floor slab remains on the site and the land is available as a whole or divided into areas of four acres or more. Other sites are available for development in plots of two or more acres, as well as existing office buildings, a training centre, workshops and warehouses.

Another development site in this section of the zone is being offered by English Industrial Estates. This consists of 39 acres on which 68 new small factories are currently under construction. There are also sites available for about 50 "hive" workshops.

## TYNESIDE

## This is Britain's biggest

Tyneside has Britain's biggest enterprise zone and perhaps the most diverse in character. Its 1,100 acres are scattered along both banks of the heavily industrialized river, with a detached place in the country offering greenfield sites a mile and a half away, part of Team Valley estate. Administration is shared by the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, north of the river, and Gateshead borough council, to the south. Team Valley is in Gateshead, and is the national headquarters of English Industrial Estates, a Government-funded development agency which provides

land and factories, and services, for tenants.

Since the 1980 Industry Act this body has been allowed to establish joint ventures with private companies prepared to put up finance. It was probably to give impetus to this new freedom that the Department of the Environment included the southern 206 acres of Team Valley in the EZ. But it resisted attempts to spread benefits to the rest of the valley, where more than 100 companies employ 15,500 people. Officials hope this figure will double when the estate is complete.

North of the Tyne the EZ has encouraged Vickers Engineering to build a £7.5m factory on a 22-acre site at Scotswood. At the same time the company is releasing about 70 acres at Elswick, the end of the zone nearest to the city centre. The works there are to be demolished.

This switch in location arises because it would be too expensive to bring the old buildings up to modern standards of insulation and comfort. The firm once employed 20,000 people, but this

figure has dwindled to some 1,200, and without the rate and tax advantages of the zone it is believed operations in Newcastle would have ceased entirely.

Smaller parcels of land, some owned by the city council, are available near the river, and one scheme providing 45,000 sq ft of factory units for small businesses is expected to be finished in May.

On the south bank of the Tyne, Gateshead has several large sites for development, but some need to be upgraded first. They include about 110 to 120 acres used for tipping fly ash from the disused Dunston power station.

The future of the power station itself has yet to be decided — there is talk of a district heating project — but work will probably start this year on draining and reclaiming the rest of the site. Gateshead planners would like to see retail development there to attract some people who travel out of the borough to shop. Farther upriver at Blaydon are sites which can be brought into use more easily, on land owned by Gateshead Council and British Rail.

Tyneside benefits from being wholly within a special development area, which puts it in the top bracket for Government assistance. Parts of the EZ have also been declared industrial improvement areas. This means councils have special powers to give grants or loans to commerce and industry under the Tyne and Wear Act, and the Inner Urban Areas Act.

One other distinction ranks as perhaps the biggest hard luck story of the EZ experiment. An established steel stockholding company finds someone in the same business has opened in the same road; the newcomer has the advantage of being inside the zone.

## DUDLEY

## Healing the scars

Dudley's enterprise zone opened for business on Friday, July 10. On the following Monday the first applicants moved into temporary accommodation in 40 acres. One 11-acre estate which will provide 36 units, mainly for small companies, is expected to be completed in the near future. Larger factories are going up on an 18-acre site being developed over three years.

But this is a pace which will be difficult to sustain. Dudley, 10 miles from Birmingham, is one of the West Midlands metropolitan boroughs and lies partly in the Black Country.

Its EZ covering 540 acres, bears the scars of a district with a history of mining and metal-working industries. A council official said that in some cases it would cost £25,000 to £30,000 an acre to make the land fit to build on. One field will have to be cleared first of coal by open-cast mining. A further complication is that nearly all the land is privately owned, much of it by manufacturing companies without experience in development, although one property company has put together several medium-sized parcels of land. The official said there was a good demand for premises to rent, and several firms were appraising development plans. In addition a number were already in business there before the zone was set up.

Since these enjoy all the fiscal advantages that go with the location, this has caused some anguish among other

local companies outside the charmed zone. But many people say this is the first government aid which Dudley has received, and should be welcomed.

Until three or four years ago the town had below-average unemployment; now it is up to 16.5 per cent. Nearly 65 per cent of the households have a car, and three out of five homes are owner-occupied, though prices are low compared with most parts of Britain.

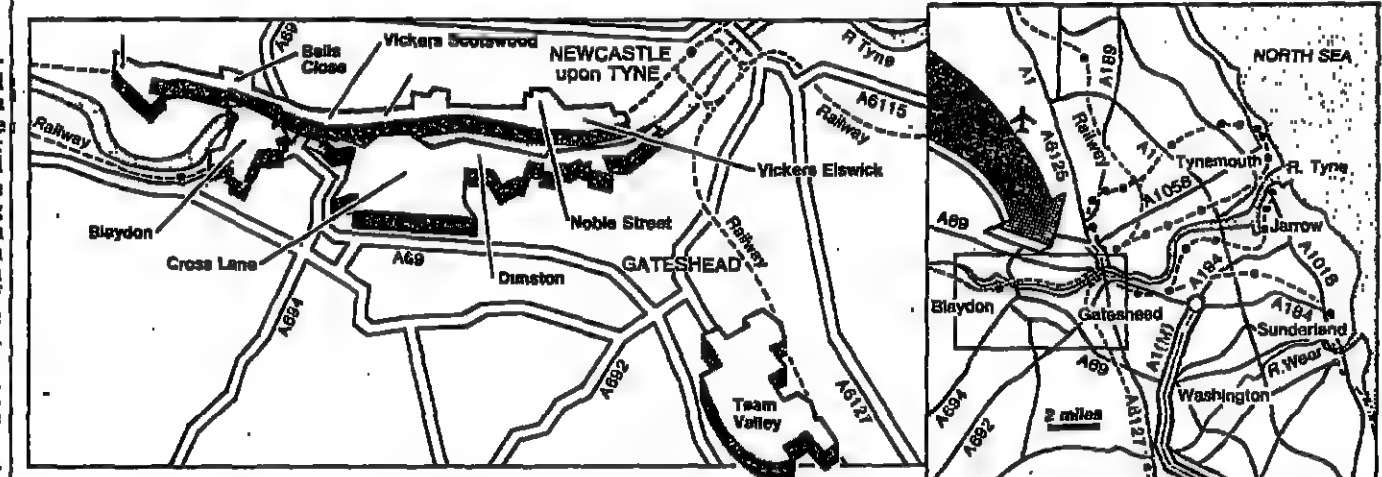
Some 30 sites in the EZ have been identified as being available for development, and they range from one to 40 acres. An official said that without the advantages of the scheme, the land would stand very little chance of being brought into use: "Suddenly even an odd plot used as a tip or car park is very valuable."

Since the first builders in have been local firms, the zone is already bringing employment to the area. As the boundaries were carefully drawn to exclude some existing buildings and include others.

So a big specialist steel plant is outside, but the firm which it originally acquired for tipping slag is included. Since modern steel processes cut the waste produced, land will now be freed for other use. The site is so large that a special access road will be required, and there are plans to improve roads and other services generally.

The M5 forms part of the borough's eastern boundary, and this section of motorway is within two miles of the major intersection with the M6, from which there is a link to the M1. There are plans for a Black Country route running through the Dudley area to join the M6 directly at Willenhall.

Birmingham Airport is 15 miles away. But executive aircraft and light jets can use the rather dauntingly named Halfpenny Green airfield, five miles west of Dudley.



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Yours faithfully  
A. J. P. JONES

## ALONE, ALONE, ALL, ALL ALONE

Nobody in the West seems to realize how deeply the Afrikaners in South Africa are the prisoners of their own history. When the English took over from the Dutch nearly four centuries ago, there were already two Afrikaner republics in open rebellion. That sense of isolation from the outside world and particularly from Europe — a wilful, paranoid isolationism — has permeated Afrikanerdom ever since, with the Great Trek, the Transvaal Republic, the Boer War, and more particularly the assumption of unfettered power by the Nationalist Party in 1948. Afrikaners lay claim to a European heritage but this isolationism, created by them and cultivated all too often as an instrument to preserve their own parochial unity, has hardened to a point where they are now convinced that the outside world will always be set against them.

It is in this historical context that the two latest developments within the republic must be measured. Within the Afrikaner laager, there have been previous struggles between those with a world view, and those whose vision is blinkered by the stockade. Each time the split has occurred it has been the hardliners who have ultimately prevailed. Unity is of the essence to the Afrikaner mentality and his history has shown him how damaging it has been to be dissuaded. Thus a fundamentally decent people has been brought step by step to a point of history where, in the name of unity, it is being asked again and again to maintain policies which must be deeply troubling to the Calvinist conscience which lurks at the back of the Afrikaner mind. It is an uneasy people, and its sense of isolation from the Christian world must be made even worse by the daily reminder that it has to behave as a people wholly without a conscience.

Mr Botha, the Prime Minister, is now faced with two new challenges from opposing quarters. His leadership of the Nationalist Party is based on its traditional procedures. Afrikaners may deny the elementary techniques of democracy to their black and coloured fellow citizens; but within their own laager they are intensely democratic. Mr Botha started his premiership apparently intent on bringing South Africa out of its laager, and providing a new settlement for the country and its races which would fall far short of any European notion of democracy but might, say, on the Brazilian model, provide a constitutional structure which could preserve the

country's prosperity and accommodate some of the racial tensions which otherwise threaten to engulf it. Perhaps he felt initially he could, by political persuasion, carry his party with him to accept some concept of power-sharing in a central parliament between whites, coloureds and Indians, while blacks were left to their own devices in the neutered homelands such as the Transkei and KwaZulu. It is now clear, with the expulsion of 16 of his right-wingers, led by Mr Treurnicht, that Mr Botha's chosen way forward is threatened from within.

The idea of maintaining control over a process which in itself would be quite revolutionary for white South Africans, is also threatened from without. The merger of Natal, one of South Africa's four white-run provinces, with the black tribal homeland of KwaZulu will be recommended later this week in a report set up under the aegis of Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, the leader of KwaZulu. It will postulate a single province combining multi-racial and power-sharing elements which have always been anathema to the nationalists whose concept of separate development for all races has been the governmental orthodoxy since 1948. That concept has already been entirely vitiated by the effect of economic growth which has meant advancement for all races. The simple certainties of the veldt are no more. The Afrikaners, whose guiding philosophy used to be fundamentally authoritarian and agrarian, have now been seduced by the scientific and technological age in which their country, with its whole population, is profiting, and has to profit to survive.

Mr Botha is thus faced with a dilemma. He can try to reassert control within the Afrikaner party and press on with his plan to lead his party out of the laager; or he can succumb to the atavistic forces which have so often triumphed before. There is a new spirit among many Afrikaners which stands now in his favour, and may even enable him to do business with South Africa's other communities on the basis of the Buthelesi Report. When Buthelesi recently spoke at that cradle of Afrikanerdom, the Stellenbosch University, he received a standing ovation seldom accorded to white politicians.

The tragedy of Mr Botha's technique is that, because he is himself a creature of the Afrikaner machine, he still appears to think it is necessary to keep control of these

volatile processes entirely in Afrikaner hands. South Africa is in a classic pre-revolutionary phase, but its pace of change may still be longer than the outside world expects. If Mr Botha still intends to pursue an objective which would, essentially, dismantle the 35-year-old structure of apartheid — while pretending to maintain its ideological purity — he can only expect to do so with a broader base of support than, at available to him among Nationalist party loyalists.

That support may be there, but it will depend on the considered and constructive reactions of the outside world. The global response to the cricket controversy has been out of all proportion to its historical significance, which is not great. It is essential that the outside world helps to save Afrikaners from their fate, and isolating them will only make bloodshed in South Africa inevitable. It is not enough for Christendom to stand on the sidelines and insist that Mr Botha must lead the republic into the promised land of universal franchise and multi-racialism, and to state that, until he does, he will receive no further encouragement on the way. That attitude blithely ignores the realities of power both within South Africa and within the continent as a whole. The white citadel is still intact. The economic and military power of the Afrikaner machine is not yet seriously threatened by the forces of African nationalism, nor will it be in the foreseeable future.

However, South Africa's critics have a duty not just to criticize but to encourage those moves which help to lead Afrikaners out of their trap. Perhaps the Buthelesi Commission points the way; perhaps a more fruitful dialogue could be encouraged with the Cape Coloureds; perhaps the republic can return to the structure of 1910 when the Act of Union was based on a form of federalism with a common voting roll in the Cape, and different arrangements for different needs in the other provinces. There are many permutations, but the underlying objective must be to dismantle the inhuman apparatus erected over South Africa of all races since 1948. If the outside world can see that Mr Botha is moving, however difficultly and indirectly, towards that kind of objective, he should be helped to do so. We have our racial problems too, just on a lesser scale. We are not holier than Mr Botha; we are merely luckier.

## THE PLACE OF THE PAPACY

Enough is now known of the yet to be published final report by the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission for it to be said that the document is a worthy conclusion to the commission's labours. Its subject matter is several aspects of the institution of the papacy concerning which the commission was not able to find common ground in its earlier statement on authority in the church. It has now disposed of its difficulties so far as to be able to conclude that the time is ripe to establish a new relationship between the two churches as the next step towards unity.

To have thrown a bridge over the historical chasm is a remarkable achievement on the part of the churchmen and scholars who sit on the commission, proof of the benevolence that informs inter-church relations nowadays, and a credit to the technique of ecumenical theology.

The technique is to hoist disputed questions on to a new plane of discourse. As that is done the old vocabulary, charged with the current of controversies past or present, drops away. Thus the good old four-letter word "Pope" disappears from view, its place taken by the vaguely Darwinian figure of the Universal Primate who may be conveniently situated in Rome. "Infallibility", another battle-scarred veteran, is retired in favour of the less provocative "preservation from error".

Meanwhile it is the way of ecumenical theology to introduce fresh concepts preferably in the form of neologisms having an antique ring. In this context the key term is *koinonia*, a word taken from the New Testament for which no translation is attempted (communion, fellowship, solidarity). *Koinonia* is the mark of the local churches from apostolic times onwards in respect of their members' relations to one another. It is also the mark of wider ecclesial organization in respect of the local

churches' mutual relations, in hierarchical ascent until the Universal Primate is reached, who is seen not as ruler of the church but as a sign and instrument of its visible *koinonia*.

This method of proceeding depends a good deal on the charity of the participants and on a predisposition to agree. It is an erenic transaction which nevertheless has its casualties. One of those casualties is history. What has happened in the alembic of these studies to the doctrine of papal primacy based on a divine commission to the successors of St Peter to uphold the fidelity of the church on earth?

What has happened to those tremendous claims promulgated at the first Vatican Council to the accompaniment of an electrical storm of such grandeur as to convince the superstitious that they were witnessing a supernatural comment on the event? True the definitions of the first Vatican Council have been balanced by the blandishments of the second, which place the exercise of papal authority in a constitutional framework of councils and synods. And of course the definition of infallibility was prudently qualified in such a way that almost no papal pronouncement past or future can be identified infallibly as infallible. Nevertheless the papal claims are still extant as written in 1870; and however limited in its practical effect, the attribute of infallibility deeply dyes the image of the papacy in the vision of adherent and sceptic alike.

What has happened, too, to the Tudor monarchs' repudiation of papal jurisdiction which for centuries governed the prejudices of Englishmen and shaped the history of the English church and state, free from all exterior jurisdiction until in the hour of our decline we thankfully embraced the legislative and juridical apparatus associated with Brussels?

No echo of these great acts and long habits of history, which still reverberate in

living minds, is audible from the texts of the joint theological commission. There the papacy assumes an angelic pallor which those favourably and unfavourably disposed towards it will alike have difficulty in recognizing, and which the comportment of the present Pope belies.

Among Anglicans and other Protestant churchmen the commission's statement may be received as a description of how many of them, and some Roman Catholics, would like the primacy of Rome to function. They will have difficulty in believing that it conveys a reliable portrait of what that primacy has been or what it now is. Roman Catholics may find reflected in the commission's minimalist post-conciliar view of the role of the papacy, one which might have to be accepted for the purpose of repairing earlier schisms, but one which neither Rome nor the generality of its faithful is yet prepared for.

Before the ground uncovered by the joint theological commission becomes ground on which the two churches may corporately stand together one of two things must happen. Either the Roman tara must undergo a transformation comparable to the process of constitutional abnegation the English crown underwent during the reigns of, say, Henry VII and Queen Victoria — though it might not take quite so long in these accelerated times. Or Romans and Anglicans must embrace one formula for the primacy reserving to themselves alternative and incompatible versions of what it signifies. That would not be conducive to truth.

But if the commission has not, as it hopes, marked out a further stage on the road to corporate reunion, its work beautifully exemplifies and advances that courtesy, charity and respect between Christians of different denominations, which to many minds is the sweetest fruit of the ecumenical movement.

## A challenging way with trial juries

From Mr Neil Denison, QC, and others

Sir, We regret that the correspondence on juries, started by his Honour Gilbert Leslie (February 27) and continued by Mr Jonah Walker-Smith (March 1), has not been pursued. There are important matters to be considered about juries, their composition and selection. We wish to make four points:

1. No one has advanced a valid reason for depriving a defendant of his right of peremptory challenge.

2. If counsel, without instructions from their clients, are using the clients' peremptory rights in order to remove the intelligent merely because they are intelligent, that is to be deplored — but it is no reason for depriving the defendants of their rights.

3. If peremptory challenges are abolished, our present rules as to challenges for cause will have to be expanded and we will move inevitably to the American system of jury selection, which is to be avoided.

4. The present rules as to eligibility for and disqualification from jury service are wrong and are not properly monitored or enforced. School leavers, the young, employed or unemployed, of 18 have insufficient experience of life to try those accused of crime, but that is what happens now. Proved criminals who, by their records, are presently disqualified are able to do and serve on juries: some proved criminals are not disqualified and, of course, they also serve. We do not believe that this state of affairs is tolerable.

If there are sensible reforms as to jury eligibility and qualification we believe that many of the present anxieties about juries would disappear.

Yours faithfully,  
NEIL DENISON,  
RICHARD DUGGAN,  
MICHAEL HILL,  
JOHN MARRIAGE,  
3 Temple Gardens, EC4,  
March 6.

## Entry to Oxford

From Mr R. P. Dore, FBA

Sir, How can Harry Judge (article, February 24) be so unreservedly pleased at the prospect that before long, with the exception of minor royalty and a handful of millionaire children, applicants will have to be bright to get into Oxford? I agree with him if somewhat sadly, that the final victory of meritocracy is inevitable, and that we need elite universities.

Our tragedy is that, unlike countries which have serious problems like the *grandes écoles* or Tokyo University, purpose-built to displace the inferior apparatus erected over South Africa of all races since 1948. If the outside world can see that Mr Botha is moving, however difficultly and indirectly, towards that kind of objective, he should be helped to do so. We have our racial problems too, just on a lesser scale. We are not holier than Mr Botha; we are merely luckier.

It is surprising, too, that the Harry Judge, who has written so eloquently about the way examination ruins secondary school education, should not be aware of a side consequence of the onset of meritocracy. If entry into Oxford becomes a sure badge of brains, Oxford graduates will become even more highly prized in the job market. The cash advantages of being an Oxford graduate will increase. The Oxford graduate will dominate more and more the teaching of the examination, the more efficient his selective power and the more aware the public at large becomes that those who succeed in it are really the *crème de la crème*. So the job market advantages of graduates become even greater.

In this way the vicious spiral of the dilemma described in the article shall result from an education which was about preserving social status to an education which is about getting jobs without ever developing a tradition of educating people to do jobs with zest and efficiency.

Yours, etc  
RONALD DORE,  
157 Surrenden Road,  
Brighton,  
February 27.

## The Pope and Islam

From Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad

Sir, Your editorial "The Pope and Islam" (March 1) should be well received in the Muslim world. You rightly pointed out that there is no papacy in Islam. No Muslim religious leader, no matter how highly he may be acclaimed by his followers, can have the pretence of infallibility nor can he alter any doctrine of "Sharia" — the Law. Even Prophet Muhammad, on whom he peace, was subject to the dictates of the Holy Quran. Moreover, Islam does not impose any intermediary between man and God. However, despite these

## Case for an expansionary Budget

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In your leader today (March 6) you say that "the last time we had growth above 4 per cent was in 1973. That led to the inflationary explosion of 1974 from which we have been trying to recover ever since".

This is bad history and bad economics. The price explosion of 1974 had nothing to do with the increase in national output in the previous year. It was due, first, to the fourfold rise in the oil price, following on the Yom Kippur war, and second, to the unfortunate consequences of "Stage 3" of the Heath Government's statutory incomes policy, which imposed an obligation on all employers to raise wages in line with prices once prices rose by more than 7 per cent above the October, 1973, level.

But for these legally-enforced "threshold" agreements, which started to trigger monthly from April onwards, the rise in both wages and prices in the course of 1974 would have been only half as large, which means inflation would have been 10-15 per cent lower. The rest of the price explosion was in line with all other Western industrial countries and was the direct result of the fourfold rise in the oil price.

Had nothing to do with the "threshold" programme of expansion; it would have occurred in much the same way even if United Kingdom production in 1973 had been stagnant or falling. Equally, the unrestrained gallop of wages and prices resulting from the threshold agreements had at best only a faint connexion with the production performance of the Barber years. On account of the steep rise of world food prices and of raw material prices in the course of 1972 the cost of living

had risen in much the same way irrespective of whether Mr Barber or Sir Geoffrey Howe had drafted the April, 1973, Budget.

At the moment our production is at least 20 per cent below our enlarged productive potential including North Sea oil. This means that at current prices the shortfall in our national income is of the order of £40bn or more. Unless we succeed in increasing the GDP by 5 per cent a year we have no hope of liquidating the present mass unemployment.

In the light of this, Mr Shore's proposals could not by any means be regarded as excessive; they are far smaller proportionately than what we could and would accomplish if it came to a war.

Your worries and hesitations are due to the fear that the increase in spending will not lead to a reactivation of idle resources but will be dissipated in increased wages and prices. If so, the patriotic course is not to retreat into continued decay and stagnation but to couple the advocacy of an ambitious recovery programme with the demand that wages and prices be prevented from rising. The nation has every right to demand both from the trade unions and from the federation of employers to accept legally binding restraints on wages and prices as an essential *quid pro quo* for a new deal which restores the country to full employment prosperity.

The Thatcher alternative of keeping the rate of interest at 15 per cent by three million unemployed and the threat of many more is politically unviable and morally intolerable.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS KALDOR,  
King's College,  
Cambridge,  
March 6.

## Venture capital

From Mr Martin Hodson

Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse the thoughts of your correspondent, Mr L. Lee (February 25), on the need for bolder moves to accelerate the rate of establishment of new enterprises.

In the United States there is a thriving venture capital market which fuels the entrepreneurial, enabling them to translate imagination and ideas into reality. The capital is contributed by people and organisations who know that they are backing a scheme to achieve a capital gain and that there is a risk of total loss of their investment. Almost invariably, the capital injection required is made by way of minority equity stake and not loan, since experience and intelligence tell the investor that a burden of debt considerably lessens the prospects for success of a new venture.

The Government guarantee scheme leaves the critical task of project evaluation in the wrong hands. The major clearing banks have shown themselves time and again to have no expertise in coping with innovative proposals. Their lending decisions are still founded on the dusty old principles of security, "track record" and suspicion of untested ideas.

The City, geared as it is to manipulation of massive funds, is only just learning how to deal with smaller business needs. A few highly funded venture capital organisations are being established, but they complain that the deals do not come to them. This is because the lines of communication have not been opened.

As the clearers turn in another round of record profits, the prospect of a windfall tax inevitably comes to mind. If the Chancellor does confiscate these unearned gains, the Government should use the proceeds to establish a venture capital fund. The fund should be administered not by traditional list bankers but by a mixture of lively financiers and people with experience of conceiving and establishing their own business.

Yours truly,  
MARTIN HODSON,  
89 Chiswick High Road, W4.

## Compulsory service

From Mr John Lee, MP for Nelson and Colne (Conservative)

Sir, It is a pity that your thought-provoking and impatient leader, "Your country needs you" (February 27), was not published nearer the end of the Government's term of office. One could then, with lower levels of youth unemployment and in a less politically charged atmosphere, look more objectively at the whole question of youth and youth service.

During these last two years a number of my colleagues at Westminster have produced schemes and suggestions in this sphere. In a debate in July, 1980, on young persons I myself advocated a three-year "Young Britons" scheme requiring national commitment, suggesting that it should be launched under the aegis of someone like HRH the Prince of Wales.

The basis of my scheme, which I submitted to the Government, was that the first year should consist of basic military training with limited annual training thereafter on lines operated so successfully by the Swiss. Year two should be one of community involvement with a range of choices, embracing the fire and ambulance services, mental hospitals, old people's homes, and especially a new civil defence body. The third year would cover the primary stages of industrial or craft training.

In broad terms this remains my position today. Indeed new areas of possible involvement have manifested themselves like, for example, some form of "junior specials" to work alongside our police force with emphasis on combating the juvenile crime of their own age grouping.

## Future policy on railway investment

From Mr J. M. Dennes

Sir, The Government has, no doubt for its own good reasons, eschewed involvement to date in the dispute between British Railways and Aslef; but as that dispute follows its predictable course to arbitration before the Railway State National Tribunal, it is not high time the Government emerged from its silence and declared in unambiguous terms its future policy on investment in the railway system?

If that policy is for no substantial investment scheme without modernisation of working practices (lower drivers) and for a gradual run-down of the system if those conditions are not fulfilled, it should be made abundantly clear to all concerned — including Lord McCarthy — that this is the background against which the arbitration takes place.

Surely it is a matter of fundamental national importance that the issue which lies at the heart of the dispute should not be fudged the second time round.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
J. M. DENNES,  
Plantation House,  
31-35 Fenchurch Street, EC3,  
March 5.

## Poets' corner

From Mrs K. M. Adams

Sir, Does one have to be an "old reprobate" to command the attention of the media? I was fascinated by the size of the photograph as well as of the article accompanying it (March 2) of the unveiling of a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey to Dylan Thomas. Considerable attention had also been given on BBC and ITV television news on the previous evening.

When the George Eliot Fellowship unveiled a stone to George Eliot in Poets' Corner nearly two years ago, we had the greatest difficulty in raising any interest at all in the national dailies, and only one Sunday paper printed a small photograph of our vice-president, Gabriel Woolf, reading at the stone. Neither radio nor television news could be persuaded to give us a mention, let alone the sort of coverage given to Dylan Thomas.

When I read of flashbulbs popping in the Abbey on St. Patrick's Day, and of television cameras jockeying for position, I am puzzled by what it takes to be noticed. George Eliot did not, exactly lead a life of utter respectability, but how much less respectable would she have had to have been to merit the sort of attention now given to Dylan Thomas?

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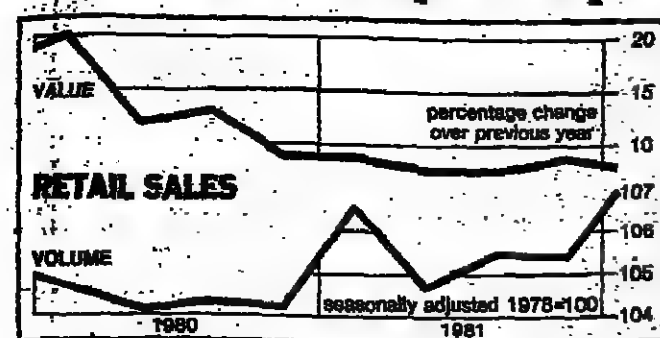






## BUSINESS NEWS

## Retail sales up 2.3 pc



Retail sales, jumped by 2.3 per cent in January, the Department of Trade confirmed yesterday, reflecting the growing importance of post-Christmas sales. A similar jump was recorded last year. Over the three months to January, however, sales were down 1/2 per cent on the previous three months. A drop in business done by food retailers and non-food retailers was partly offset by an increase in sales by mixed retail business.

## BA studies crisis report

British Airways, which will lose around £200m this year, starts a series of board meetings today when the main topic will be a 500-page report on the airline by City accountants Price Waterhouse. The meetings are expected to cover a period of at least 48 hours. A BA spokesman said last night it was "entirely reasonable" to assume that "changes, if not resignations" would come.

## Tin decision today

Tin producers and consumers will decide today whether to call up more funds with which to support the International Tin Council. Consumer and producer members of the ITC started their two-day meeting in London yesterday. Opposition to export controls voiced by consumers was accepted by the ITC. Producing members may propose that the ITC call upon the United States to stop sales from its tin stockpile.

## Poland 'will meet debt deadline'

Bank Handlowy said in Warsaw that Poland would pay outstanding interest on its 1981 debt by the new deadline of March 26. It denied Poland failed to honour and undertake to meet an earlier deadline.

Mr Jan Woloszyn, first vice-president of the bank, said technical difficulties prevented concluding interest payments by the deadline last month.

## Clydebank boost

The National Westminster Bank is building a £125m four-storey office block on the site of the former Glasgow City Council offices in the Clydebank Business Park. Scotland's only Enterprise Zone. The office block is expected to be ready for business next year.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Budget hopes lift equities

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 564.1 up 3.4  
FT 100 68.56 up 0.20  
FT All Share 324.95 up 1.92  
Bargains 27,069

Equities rose in most sectors yesterday, particularly those likely to benefit most from today's Budget. Builders were a notable feature, led by Baxendale Developments, up 15p to 375p on hopes of cheaper mortgages and a revival in the housing market.

Gifts improved on American money supply figures and hopes that cuts in prime rates would bring reductions here. Long dates closed up 2 1/2% with short showing gains of 2 1/2%.

Most leading shares rose by 4p to 100p in value, but the FT 100 fell 10p to 68.56. The FT All Share rose 1.92p to 324.95. The FT 100 fell 10p to 68.56. The FT All Share rose 1.92p to 324.95.

## CURRENCIES

The pound closed well down on Continental currencies after sharp falls late Friday in New York, on expectations of lower United Kingdom interest rates.

London Close  
Sterling - \$1.3250 down 135 points  
Index 80.2 down 0.9  
DM 4.2800  
FF 10.9400  
Yen 427.50  
DOLLAR  
Index 112.0 down 0.2  
DM 2.3400 down 42pts  
GOLD  
\$326.50 down \$15.75

## TODAY

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his fourth spring Budget statement, 3.30 pm. British Association annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, London. Central government transactions, including borrowing requirements (February), provisional estimate of money supply (mid-February); London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-February); provisional figures for vehicle production (February). Board meetings: Interim: Ayr, Blair, Fletcher Challenge, London and Strathclyde Trust, Bank of Scotland, De Beers, S-W Farmer, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Philips Lamps, Robinson Bros (Ryders Green), Wertheim NV, Woodhouse and Ribson.

## Department of Trade orders Euroflame investigation

Euroflame, the log-burning stove group brought to the Unlisted Securities Market by King Hall Securities a year ago and whose forecast profits turned out to be substantial losses, is now the subject of a Department of Trade inquiry.

Dealing in the group's shares placed at 30p and suspended at 8p a month ago is currently the subject of a Stock Exchange investigation. It is understood the exchange had set today as the deadline by which stock-

brokers must declare their Euroflame share dealings.

The Exchange has already completed an inquiry into the group after the substantial deficit which was announced on New Year's Eve. At that time, the company said a detailed accounts report had been ordered into its affairs.

That report has been shown to the Stock Exchange and it is believed to form the basis for the Department of Trade to appoint inspectors

under Section 165(b) of the 1948 Companies Act.

That section of the Act empowers Mr John Biffen the Trade Secretary to appoint inspectors if he has information which suggests that the company's shareholders have not been given all the information which they might expect; or if the business is being conducted with intent to defraud creditors; or if the people concerned with a company's

formation or management have been guilty of fraud, "misfeasance or other misconduct" towards the company or its shareholders.

The Department has appointed Mr Reginald Day and Mr Robert Saunders both members of its Internal Companies Investigation Branch, to conduct what will be the first probe into a company floated on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Internal appointments of this kind are not unusual on an investigation into a small company and a report is expected within six months.

Mr Denis Poll, chairman of Euroflame said yesterday: "I am delighted that there is an inquiry. It was as a 35 per cent shareholder that I insisted on the accountants' report. I accept that some of the blame for Euroflame's position must be ours. We should have asked for information more promptly and questioned more deeply."

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we feared would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 22 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying product line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

News of the winding up petition caused gloom among the Ulster creditors. "We are pleased it is not an Ulster company making the work of the receiver more difficult, for this would be contrary to our avowed aim of keeping De Lorean in operation as the best hope of recovering the debts owed to us," Mr Michael Stevens, spokesman for the local creditors' joint action committee, said.

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By Philip Robinson

under Section 165(b) of the 1948 Companies Act.

That section of the Act empowers Mr John Biffen the Trade Secretary to appoint inspectors if he has information which suggests that the company's shareholders have not been given all the information which they might expect; or if the business is being conducted with intent to defraud creditors; or if the people concerned with a company's

formation or management have been guilty of fraud, "misfeasance or other misconduct" towards the company or its shareholders.

The Department has appointed Mr Reginald Day and Mr Robert Saunders both members of its Internal Companies Investigation Branch, to conduct what will be the first probe into a company floated on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Internal appointments of this kind are not unusual on an investigation into a small company and a report is expected within six months.

Mr Denis Poll, chairman of Euroflame said yesterday: "I am delighted that there is an inquiry. It was as a 35 per cent shareholder that I insisted on the accountants' report. I accept that some of the blame for Euroflame's position must be ours. We should have asked for information more promptly and questioned more deeply."

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## Creditor's petition rocks De Lorean

From Robert Rodwell in Belfast

Hopes for a successful rescue of the Government-backed De Lorean sports car project plunged in Belfast yesterday after two blows.

It became known that one of De Lorean's many creditors had filed a petition for compulsory winding up with the Northern Ireland High Court.

De Lorean, the Belfast production subsidiary, is operating at a very reduced level under the joint voluntary receivership of Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Paul Shawell while the American parent, the De Lorean Motor Company, seeks new backers.

At the same time the Northern Ireland Development Agency (NIDA) announced that a receiver has been appointed to C.P. Trim, a joint venture which the agency launched in January 1980, with De Lorean and the Northern Ireland-based Chamberlain Phipps group to manufacture car seats and other vehicle trim.

C.P. Trim is the first of De Lorean's 153 Ulster creditors to go into receivership.

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## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

## Touche zaps up its image... sticky patch for Thorn EMI

## Big changes in investment trust empire

Market judgment is the only one that will count on the reorganization undertaken by Touche, Remnant on its investment trust empire, says White. The immediate reaction was a mark-up of a penny or so on the trust against the background of a strong stock market as a whole.

Investment trusts are lagging at a percentage discount to their net assets in the early 20s. What the Touche, Remnant changes have done is to bring them up from a discount last autumn to the market of around 30 to 35 per cent (when investment trusts as a whole were at a discount of about 29 per cent) to a ranking on a par with the sector.

Anxious to satisfy the demands of shareholders they have taken a number of months to show their proposals to the institutions and financial establishment. The cost of all the work in terms of advisers' fees runs into six figures. It has helped to avoid the situation that the Remnant investment trust group encountered, when its shareholders said its changes were not radical enough.

One trust is to be unitized. Cedar Investment Trust. Details



Lord Remnant, Touche chairman, detailing changes yesterday

will be announced later, but City reaction was that they had bowed to the feeling that there were too many trusts at present.

Nine trusts will be turned into specialist trusts — the specialty area incorporated in the name. Each trust is prefixed with the initials TR for Touche, Remnant, to further help with identification. Areas are technology, Australia, North America, the UK with yield emphasis, a growth trust with an international spread, natural resources, property and one aimed at small and unlisted companies.

"As you see we could hardly be surprised at what they are doing — the specialist areas are the obvious ones; the ones the public is used to from unit trusts. In the way the City splits up the world," one analyst said.

Investment trusts have lagged so far behind the market because of their fuddy-duddy image. Touche, Remnant are trying to put a bit of "zap" into them by appointing outside directors to join the advisory boards of the trusts. For example, Mr Malcolm Block of M & G Investment management fame

is an adviser on the Australian Trust. Mr Ralph Assheton, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc subsidiary RTZ Borax, is on the natural resources trust.

Investment trusts announce their net assets once a month — the Touche, Remnant charges should start to come through in performance in six months or so. If not, then Touche, Remnant will find itself being chased for the wrong reasons. As it is the City feels that the group has made changes others could copy.

## Video rental relief sought from Budget

Sir Richard Cave, chairman for Thorn EMI, will be hoping today's Budget contains some relief on rental allowances on television and video rental.

Thorn, like its competitors, lost the right to 100 per cent capital allowances in 1980 and has been complaining not only about inequitable treatment but the cost of depreciation which rose from £47.3m to £64.3m in the six months to last September.

Thorn already has to write off about half the initial costs on the video software business which the market reckons is going to be the company's boom area in 1983/84. So relief on the rental

side is important during the transition period.

The institutions were treated to presentations from Thorn last week and analysts immediately downgraded their forecasts for the year ending March 31. Two months ago, predictions clustered around the £110m level.

Against £94.3m previously. Now Keith Sykes at W. Greenwell is forecasting £105m although he finds a rival prediction of a mere £90m difficult to reconcile with his calculations.

Whatever the outcome, it is certain that a combination of the recession's durability and the EMI acquisition means the company is still fighting its way through a sticky patch. The film side could lose up to £10m this year after cinema flops like *Honky Tonk* freestyle.

The lighting division lost £10m last year and only severe pruning accounts for the expected £2m loss in 1981/82. There is speculation that the division, the very base and heart of the group, is up for sale. GEC might be interested but would be unwilling, given its reputation as a bargain-hunter, to pay book value for a loss-maker.

Engineering activities, which also bore rationalization costs last year, could achieve profits of about £15m against £23m and here again parts of the business could be on offer.

Domestic appliances and consumer electronics, particularly the TX range of television receivers, form the cornerstone of Thorn EMI profits. But white goods are

suffering from the fall in demand as the recession continues beyond its expected span, while the record market is also dull, although in better shape than in the dark days of 1979.

Basically, Thorn's rationale at the time of the EMI acquisition was to move into the high technology field. That process has been slow although the video disc launch is now set for the end of this year.

Awaiting the video boom the company is stuck with older parts of the business like lighting and engineering, and is being hit by lack of demand in consumer products.

Despite last week's 16p decline in the share price to 420p, prospective p/e of around 15 is still looking to high quality earnings accruing from 1983/84 onwards throughout the decade.

Investment interest in gold coins kept the premium over gold bullion at a good 3 per cent plus again yesterday. London prices closed at around £185 on Kruggerands each for a minimum of 10 — that was down £5 from Friday, and down from the 1980 high of £367. New sovereigns were around £44, down from Friday's £46 and the 1980 high of £50.

The premium on Kruggerands was just over 3 per cent, and that on new sovereigns was around 4 per cent. At this level reminder is still needed from the authorities that there is no VAT on coins, although there is on bullion, but melting them down is not allowed.

## BIDS AND DEALS

Nolton Communications has been sold to Dynatech for £405,000 by the issue of Dynatech common stock.

Nolton Communications made a pre-tax loss of £271,000 in the year to last April. Further costs of £495,000 had to be written off as a result of closing the radio-telephone division.

Mr Alan J. Katz and Mr Michael P. Allen of Arthur Anderson and Co, Manchester, who were appointed joint receivers of Credit Data on behalf of Barclays Bank, have accepted, subject to contract an offer for the credit reference agency business.

The intended purchaser is United Association for Protection of Trade which is working with the receivers in continuing the business, pending completion of the legal formalities.

Securitor Group has changed contracts to purchase the Hylands Hotel, Coventry, for a consideration of £875,000 to be satisfied by 429,126 "A" ordinary shares have been placed by Cazenove and Co, mainly with institutional investors.

## INTERNATIONAL



## JAPAN

Toyota has started talks with General Motors on the possibility of jointly producing small cars in the United States. Mr Eiji Toyota, Toyota's president and GM chairman Mr Roger Smith met in New York on March 1, discussed the idea and agreed further studies. Last year Toyota failed to reach agreement with Ford on joint production in the United States.

## NETHERLANDS

A judge has issued an injunction forbidding a series of strikes by Dutch metal workers in protest against government plans to cut sick pay. He said talks with employers had been broken off too early by the metal workers' trade union.

## WEST GERMANY

Heinrich Manthey, West German Finance Minister will probably present a supplementary budget for 1982 of about DM 2,000m (£470m) in April or May. Chevron and Texaco in West Germany are considering closing the crude oil refining operations of Calftex Deutschland, the jointly-owned company. Texaco said the refinery near Frankfurt was operating at only 42 per cent of its 4.5 million tonnes capacity.

## FRANCE

The Bank of France has indicated it intends to keep its money market intervention rate at 14 per cent when it informed operators it will temporarily inject about Fr4,000m (£567m) of liquidity into the market under a 24-hour repurchase agreement at this rate, money market participants said.

## FINLAND

Standard-Elektrik Lorenz, the West German unit of IFT, has been awarded a contract in Helsinki for telephone switching equipment to be delivered between 1984 and 1990 to modernize telephone service to 20,000 customers in Finland. The value of the contract was not disclosed.

## ITALY

FATA, the Turin-based maker of machine guns, announced it won a contract worth \$30m (£16.5m) from Prommaship of the Soviet Union to supply equipment to produce printed boxes for two confectionery plants in Kiev and Leningrad.

## STATISTICS

WHOLESALE PRICES				RETAIL SALES			
Index (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods, and basic materials and fuels produced by manufacturing industry, published by the Department of Industry.				Seasonally adjusted figures for volume of retail sales and value of new investment credit released by the Department of Trade.			
	1981	1980	% change		1981	1980	% change
Output	111.9	104.7	6.8	1980 1st Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
Prices of	111.9	104.7	6.8	2nd Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
materials	111.9	104.7	6.8	3rd Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
and fuels	111.9	104.7	6.8	4th Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
1981	111.9	104.7	6.8	1981 1st Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
Feb	111.9	104.7	6.8	2nd Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
Mar	111.9	104.7	6.8	3rd Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
Apr	111.9	104.7	6.8	4th Qtr	104.7	104.7	0.0
May	111.9	104.7	6.8	1981 May	104.7	104.7	0.0
Jun	111.9	104.7	6.8	Jun	104.7	104.7	0.0
Jul	111.9	104.7	6.8	Jul	104.7	104.7	0.0
Aug	111.9	104.7	6.8	Aug	104.7	104.7	0.0
Sep	111.9	104.7	6.8	Sep	104.7	104.7	0.0
Oct	111.9	104.7	6.8	Oct	104.7	104.7	0.0
Nov	111.9	104.7	6.8	Nov	104.7	104.7	0.0
Dec	111.9	104.7	6.8	Dec	104.7	104.7	0.0
1982	111.9	104.7	6.8	1982 Jan	104.7	104.7	0.0
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## BTR Strong performance overseas

A strong overseas performance helped to boost pretax profits at BTR's Fleming investment trust group, by £20m to £90m in the year to December.

This just beat market forecasts which had been in the region of £88m and is the 15th year running that BTR has recorded good profits. Sales in the period rose 25 per cent to £637.5m and pretax earnings came out at £57.1m against £43m.

Earnings from international operations were behind the growth but disguise a further decline in profitability of the group's United Kingdom activities. BTR estimates that the drop in United Kingdom profits was about £4m after taking out contributions from the Huyck Corporation and Serck, which was bought last year.

Western operations pushed ahead with profits up 82 per cent to £29.5m while profits from the eastern region came out 43 per cent higher at £25.5m. Favourable exchange rate translations amounted to £5m.

During the year, BTR has spent £43m on acquisitions — £25m on Serck. Borrowings at the year's end are 30 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The final dividend has been raised to 6.43p gross.

## BRITISH VITA

## Profits edge up

Favourable exchange rates contributed to a slight increase in pre-tax profits at British Vita, the Manchester-based foams, fibres fabrics and rubber products group, for the year to December.

## The Nottingham Manufacturing Company p.l.c.

Salient points from the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1981.

- Sales — £192,795,000.
- Profit before taxation — £19,024,000 (1980 £15,014,000).
- Earnings per share 18.8p.
- Dividends of 4.5p per share covered 4.1 times by profit after taxation.
- Capital expenditure on new buildings and plant amounted to £6,921,000.
- Cash and Investments increased to £55,734,000.
- Net assets — 114p per share. Liquid assets — 79p per share.
- Hopeful for year of further progress.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge	Gross Divid	% Actual	P/E Ratio
125	100	95	Asa Brit Ind CULS	125	—	10.0	8.0
52	63	58	Airsprung Group	72	—	4.7	6.5
63	63	58	Almington & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	6.5
205	187	180	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.4
100	100	95	CCL 11% Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0
104	66	60	Deborah Services	66	—	6.0	9.1
131	97	90	Frank Horsell	130	—	6.4	9.1
83	39	35	George Blair	61	—	6.4	7.9
102	93	85	Ind Proc Castings	95	—	7.3	7.8
106	100	95	Isis Conv Pref	106	—	15.7	14.8
113	94	85	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3
134	108	100	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8
334	248	230	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5
222	159	145	Tordley & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7
15	10	9	Twinklind Ord	134	—	—	—
80	66	60	Twinklind 15% UL	78	—	15.0	19.2
44	25	20	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0
103	73	65	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3
263	212	200	W. S. Yates	225	—	13.1	5.8

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

## PARKER KNOLL Trend-bucking

Parker Knoll bucked the trend of an otherwise flat furnishing market to push profits up 60 per cent at the trading level in the first half of the year.

But deteriorating losses at its newly acquired cabinet making company, Nathan, pulled pretax profits down to £1.15m in the six months to January compared with £1.18m last time. Trading profits up at £1.7m against £1m were struck on sales higher by £4m at £17.4m.

Some 12 per cent of the improvement came through from divisions excluding Nathan.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £653,000 plus £15m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives, advertising, new product ranges, aim to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken.

All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

Turnover declined by £3.8m to £20.8m. An easing of interest charges reduced the previous payments of £1.13m by £90,000, and tax was £63,000 higher at

£63,000 higher at

£63,000 higher at

£63,000 higher at

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## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## Sir Charles bangs his steel drum

Off the industrial stage since the steel strike, former British Steel chairman Sir Charles Villiers has been banging the drum for jobs, trying to find new jobs for steel workers casualties of his own plant closure programme.

BSC (Industry) provides advice and financial grease to induce new business into steel closure zones.

Says Villiers: "We support everything short of a sex shop." When he is not banging the drum for jobs, Villiers gets up early to bang the typewriter — the fruits of his labour are likely to be in a publishers' hands by the end of the year.

Zeng Shengyang is not just a *Chow Mein and Soup* restaurant manager. He tells sick people what to eat. In his Tongrentang restaurant in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, all 100 dishes cure something or other. Pheasant dumpling soup is good for diabetes, and ginseng soup for neurasthenia, cardiac debility and gastric trouble. Sliced pork with chrysanthemums helps keep one cool, and carp with red beans is good for dropsy. However there is no cure for hangovers or other common Western ailments.

## Mrs Thatcher's slant of hand

Jenny Halfon

Mrs Thatcher will win the next election — if her handwriting is any guide. One should never underestimate somebody who writes as she does. Jenny Halfon, a London handwriting expert in her mid-thirties tells me. For a living, she helps companies choose recruits. The prime minister's (right) slant shows someone very ambitious who likes and gets her own way," she says.

It is good to know that Jenny's conclusions about Mrs T are those reached by the rest of us, and clearly it is a surprise that the Premier is so unlike other women in getting their own way. Jenny reports that she once advised a client to reject someone who later absconded to South America with another company's takings. I wish her success in her quest for other fraudsters. To find one only looks like luck.

Marzo Brown, Jamaica's Minister of State for Tourism, is in London this week. He tells me that his country's Chancellor has found a novel way of contributing to the exchequer — lifting the gold off a sunken wreck. Jamaica's Minister of Finance also happens to be the Prime Minister, Edward Seaga. So where and what is this wreck? "I don't know. He won't tell me, it's so secret," says Dr Brown.

Yet that is the wording of an advertising poster that is presently to be seen in many parts of the country. Others in the series, designed to encourage people to wear seat belts, say: "If you're not careful, you could get stuck up", and "Don't lose your head in an emergency".

They are all Government-sponsored advertisements and they are intended to shock or frighten motorists into doing what they are told. The television commercial advertising the posters is, if anything, more shocking. Instead of printing tough statements it reconstructs the "unforgettable journey" of a driver going through his windshield, and subsequently into hospital, from the victim's point of view.

Yet despite its offensive nature, the campaign has produced comparatively few complaints. The mother of a four-year-old girl wrote to the London Standard questioning whether the commercial should have been shown during the under-fives programmes for the under-fives.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), which vets all television commercials, has had one or two complaints and the Advertising Standard Authority (ASA) is considering a single complaint about one of the posters.

Are fear and shock legitimate weapons for advertisers? Should advertisers get out to offend people? And perhaps more to the point, do such advertisements work?

Mr Ken Damper, who wrote the material for the

seat belts campaign, believes the answer to both questions is yes. An associate creative director at the advertising agency Wasey Campbell Ewald, he has been working on the seat belts campaign for only two years, but he points to the original Jimmy Savile "Clunk-Click" campaign as proof that shock and fear can work.

"I saw that campaign, showing people who had been through a windshield, before I was old enough to drive, and it had such an effect that I've always worn a seatbelt since," he says.

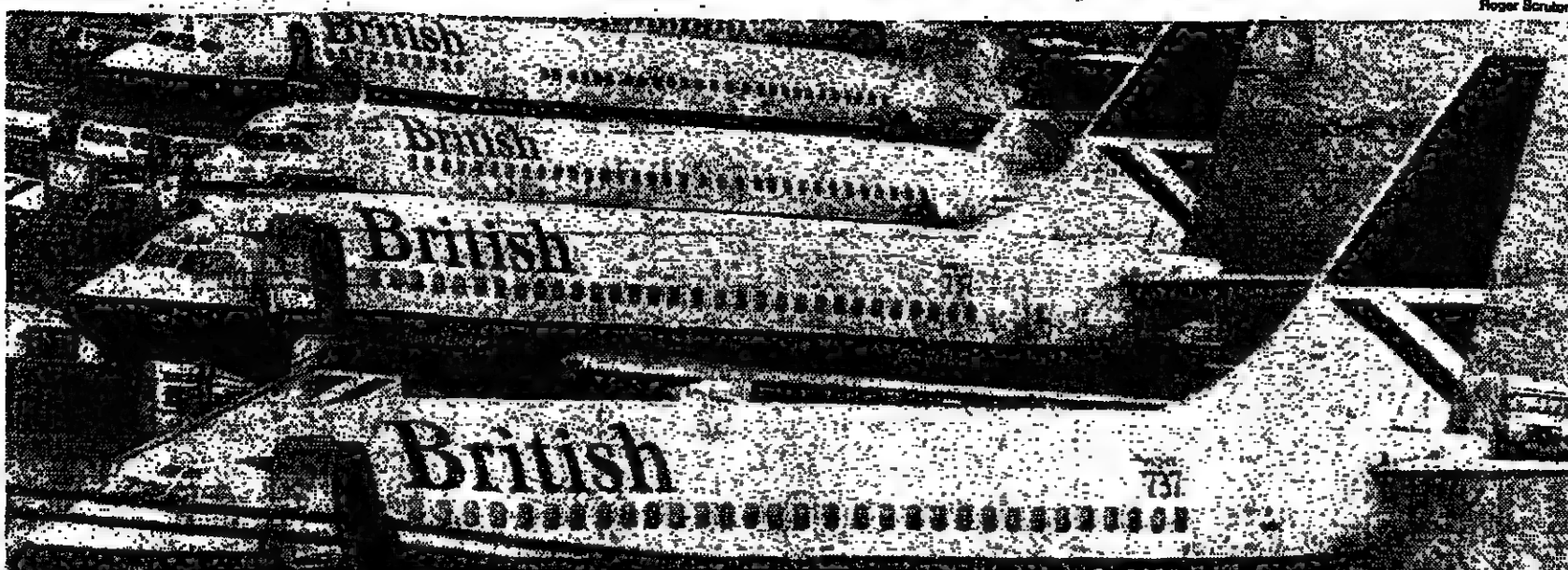
"Many other people did the same and there was a substantial increase in wearing seat belts."

"Now, however, people are forgetting just what clunk-click means. Our research shows that most people want to wear seat belts, but they often forget or can't be bothered. A lot of people think it won't happen to them."

"Our job is to remind people forcefully, and we decided that fear was the most potent way of doing this."

Damper believes fear is a justifiable weapon in this case — "the product we're selling is life itself" — but that it would not be acceptable for a commercial product.

This is also the view of the two control bodies, the IBA and ASA, which both have



Edward Townsend assesses the State Airline's chances of survival

## British Airways: can Sir John keep the flag flying?

Sir John King, chairman of troubled British Airways, is heading for a £200m loss in the current year and his debts are almost £1,000m. These are the figures that Sir John and his directors must turn round if the Government's hopes of a sale to the public are ever to be realized.

Mr John Sprout, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said MP's a week ago that BA had received state support by at least 10 separate means. These included preferential interest rates from the National Loan Fund, private sector debts guaranteed by the Treasury, benefits from the exchange cover scheme, and subsidies to Concorde which had been backed by the taxpayer to the tune of £10m every year.

Considerable uncertainty now surrounds BA's expectation of breaking even in 1982-83. Apart from its huge interest payments and the £150m cost of the current redundancy programme, BA continues to be hit by the world airline recession and is certain to face pressure as a result of the Price Waterhouse report to trim further its unprofitable domestic services.

Mr Roy Watts, BA's chief executive who, because of his experience, is likely to survive the present purge, has now put up for sale a significant proportion of the company's aircraft fleet. In the past few weeks, he sold a nearly new Boeing 747-300 freighter for £25m to Cathay Pacific, bringing the total raised from aircraft disposals in recent months to £130m.

The cuts in capacity and routes still leave BA with three passenger 747s, one VC10 and seven Viscounts to sell — the total expected to raise up to £100m.

Much of the need for this cutback can be blamed on the unprecedented and prolonged recession which has left far too many seats in the world airline fleet chasing too few passengers. In 1978, BA was blithely talking about doubling in size within eight years, a compound growth of

nine per cent a year, but is now much more cautious.

Mr Watts said recently: "We didn't imagine a situation where the world air transport market was actually going to decline for two or three years in a row, in the face of the worst recession for half a century."

Moreover, our best estimate now is that our own traffic will not grow at much over four per cent a year for most of the 1980s. So that doubling of size has been pushed back somewhere into the 1990s.

The 1978 forecast was that BA would be carrying 30m passengers a year and employ 55,000 staff. Now, the survival plan is to cut the workforce to below 43,000 by June this year and eventually to under 40,000.

BA is assuming there will be no overall growth in traffic this year and that while there may be a modest rise in fares, this will not



Sir John King, appointed to prepare the way for privatisation.

offer inflation and the company's real income will fall.

According to Mr Watts, improvement to BA's performance can only be achieved by reducing costs, raising efficiency, controlling capacity and winning business from competitors.

"We are determined to make British Airways a low-cost operator because it is quite clear to us that in a competitive environment, the airline that can control its costs without lowering its quality, will rule the commercial battlefield. In the last resort it is the low-cost operator who will survive."

Already, BA has withdrawn from uneconomic passenger routes to a number of destinations. By the end of this month there will be no BA flights from Heathrow to Luxembourg, Zagreb, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest and Salonia. Others to go include Manchester to New York; Prestwick to New York and Toronto; Gatwick to Valencia; Birmingham to Brussels, Zurich and Milan; and Glasgow to Copenhagen.

The Price Waterhouse report is certain to have recommended pulling out of all uncommercial routes including, possibly, the scheduled, but not charter, services to Spain and Portugal.

These measures alone, however, will not be sufficient to attract private finance into BA and the Government will want a more widespread streamlining of the organisation.

Against its better judgement, BA may be forced to sell its valued and valuable helicopter services, holiday tours and hotels which could raise £150m, before the Government would consider any additional major assistance towards a capital restructuring which would be necessary before a public flotation.

A tightening of the purse strings was evident when asked for an extra £53m of borrowings to help finance

the redundancy programme. The airline will be paying commercial rates of interest and must pay back the loan within a year, one important factor that could prevent breakeven being achieved in 1982-83.

Borrowings, which cost BA £120m a year in interest must be reduced, to ensure success.

Meanwhile, BA is planning to invest massive sums in new aircraft that it hopes will be more cost effective. The most recent, and on BA's own admission "controversial", order was for 19 of the new Boeing 757 short-medium haul airliners at a cost of £40m.

Mr Watts describes it as "our largest single investment in the future of British Airways" and the most important single purchase decision taken by any British airline.

Initially, the 757s will be used on a mixture of domestic shuttle services and normal European scheduled services and replace the aging Trident 3.

With 220 seats against the Trident's 146, the 757 should help BA to make big cost savings on the Shuttle. The airline calculates that if the 757 eliminates the need for only one back-up flight a day, savings could add up to £1m a year.

Mr Watts confidently predicts that the 757 will provide a reduction in seat-mile costs of more than 15 per cent compared with the Trident 3, even allowing for depreciation and interest charges on loans.

In the short term, however, it is the speed with which the present recovery plan can be implemented that will decide whether BA has a chance of survival.

Sir John and Mr Watts are calling for a slimming down and restructuring that possibly could have been achieved years ago but never was undertaken by successive managements.

The ASA's code has a special clause dealing with health claims and fear: "No advertisement should cause those who see it unwarranted anxiety lest they are suffering from a disease or condition of ill health; or suggest that any product is necessary for the maintenance of health."

This is one reason why Lintas, the advertising agency that handles Flora margarine, does not try to frighten people into its campaign. "But even if we were allowed to, we wouldn't use fear in the advertising," says Mr Maurice Drake, the agency's executive creative director. "We're deliberately using Terry Wogan as our campaign because we want it to be a health freak's brand but a family margarine."

"Doom laden advertising doesn't get you very far. Nobody welcomes the messenger who brings bad news."

One of the most effective anti-smoking advertising was not that which went on about cancer but another "offensive" campaign that played on the social stigma of smoking — "Your breath smells like an old ashtray."

Playing on social fears, he believes, can be far more effective than physical ones. "The fear of offending your own peer group is very strong."

Mr Lawrence is unhappy about such subtle uses of fear. "The drink and tobacco manufacturers are very sophisticated in their campaigns, making people feel afraid of being left behind in the status game," he says.

Business Editor  
The CSI comes under pressure

The Council for the Securities Industry is facing its toughest battle for survival since it began life four years ago. Set up in 1978 in response to the prevailing feeling that any further statutory regulation of the securities markets could only be to the detriment of the City's well-established informal approach, the idea behind the CSI was to make the existing self-regulatory mechanisms more effective. It was going to do this by improving the representation of sectional City interests in an umbrella organization.

Thinly-veiled criticism of the CSI has broken out into open warfare and if one group is orchestrating the campaign it appears to be the merchant banks who were particularly dissatisfied with last year's draft code on investment management.

Earlier this year Professor Gower put some flesh on these criticisms in his review of investor protection when he cast doubt on whether the CSI would have a role to play. The most he could see was to turn the CSI into a supervising body for the other self-regulatory bodies he proposed. The CSI appears to be so worried about its future that it is already drawing up its defences.

There have been two kinds of complaint about the CSI. One is that its public profile — and particularly that of its chairman Mr Patrick Neill — has been too low as to be inevitable. Moral suasion, which is after all the CSI's main weapon, rarely works in such a vacuum.

The other criticism is that whenever the CSI opens its mouth it puts its foot in it. It never recovered from the brouhaha over its code of conduct for the issuing

Plainly, with individual City members having their own responsibility for self-regulation, the CSI has found difficulty in isolating its area of responsibility. This has not been helped by the fact that its members come from vested City interests.

The CSI has been deliberating for a year on increasing its lay membership; this should be done without delay. The CSI also needs to improve its depth of expertise in City affairs.

Base rates  
How big a cut?

The only question in the City yesterday was by just how much the banks would cut their base rates once the Chancellor has done his stuff this afternoon. Established practice under the post-MLR regime has been for base rates to come down in half point steps. But this time it seems certain that we are in for rather more than that.

With the yield on three-month eligible bills down to just more than 12½ per cent, there is a yawning gap between the cost of this type of finance and the 14½ per cent payable on blue chip overdrafts.

However, the super-optimists looking for a 1½ point cut in base rates, to produce a tidy 12 per cent, may be getting rather ahead of the game. Certainly, it would be surprising were the authorities keen to see such a large step downward with a new funding year just about to start. True, there was a 2-point cut in MLR at last year's Budget. But how long did the euphoria last?

Yesterday's further easing in dollar interest rates after another better-than-expected set of weekly American money supply figures is, of course, a helpful factor. But London markets are hardly likely to be getting a fall in the British money supply figures for February when the preliminary estimate comes out an hour before Sir Geoffrey gets to his feet this afternoon.

Most estimates centre on a sterling M3 rise of ¼ to 1 per cent — and anything higher would not be good news given the high level of back tax payments reported in the first half of the period.

ACC  
Slugging it out

Out of the law courts, the Associated Communications Corporation saga has now turned into a slugging match rather than the kind of drama to grace the Barbican. Who will win? That remains to be seen, but Mr Holmes' Court's earlier buying of ACC shares at perhaps half the present price, obviously gives him a considerable advantage in terms of financial reach. While a win at present prices (assuming no outstanding minorities remain) would cost Mr Ronson just under £50m, the equivalent cost to Mr Holmes' a Court would be little more than £40m.

Meanwhile, the board of control, apparently dallying in adjudicating over Mr Holmes' a Court's alleged "low punch" last week, must issue some form of official warning. Mitigating circumstances there may have been, but rules are rules.



Mr Patrick Neill—low profile

## Using fear to sell the message

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING  
SHOCK TACTICS

By Tim Douglas

The marketing text-books almost certainly offer the budding salesman a more promising opening line than the almost gratuitously offensive "How would you like your face smashed in?"

Yet that is the wording of an advertising poster that is presently to be seen in many parts of the country. Others in the series, designed to encourage people to wear seat belts, say: "If you're not careful, you could get stuck up", and "Don't lose your head in an emergency".

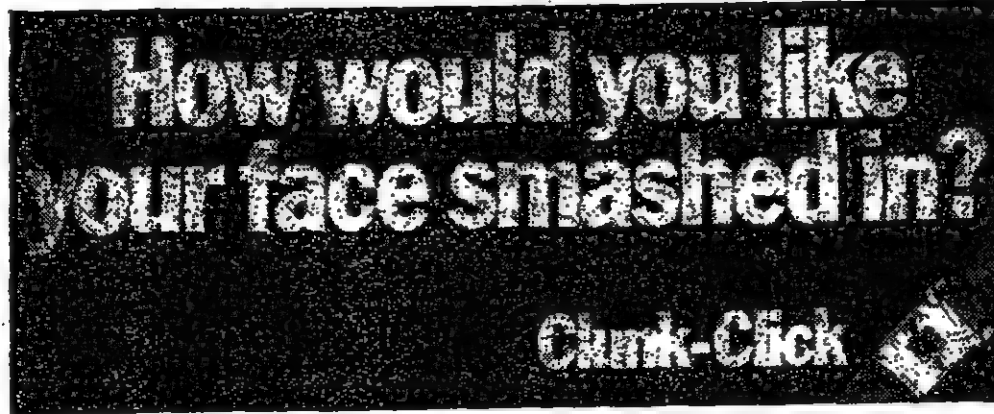
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"I saw that campaign, showing people who had been through a windshield, before I was old enough to drive, and it had such an effect that I've always worn a seatbelt since," he says.

"Many other people did the same and there was a substantial increase in wearing seat belts."

"Now, however, people are forgetting just what clunk-click means. Our research shows that most people want to wear seat belts, but they often forget or can't be bothered. A lot of people think it won't happen to them."

"Our job is to remind people forcefully, and we decided that fear was the most potent way of doing this."

Damper believes fear is a justifiable weapon in this case — "the product we're selling is life itself" — but that it would not be acceptable for a commercial product.

This is also the view of the two control bodies, the IBA and ASA, which both have

clauses in their codes of practices stating that "advertisements must not without justifiable reason play on fear."

"If the cause is just, we will permit it," says Mr Harry Theobald, head of advertising control at the IBA. "In matters of health and safety, such as wearing seatbelts or preventing people drinking and driving, fear is sometimes justified, even though the commercials will upset some viewers."

"Whether it is acceptable for a commercial service, such as insurance, is far less clear cut and we would demand more restraint in those cases."

Some people argue that an excessive use of fear can be counterproductive, either because the public gets immune to such appeals or because it shuts its eyes, or its mind, to them.

"I personally find it hard to look at commercials where a child runs out into the road and I used to recoil from the one where the hammer used to smash the peach," says Mr Freddie Lawrence, head of advertising at the Health Education Council, which also uses fear in its advertising. "You could say that in those cases the technique worked, but I do believe that too much fear can be counterproductive."

Mr Lawrence was responsible for the television commercial warning people not

to overeat, in which a man stuffed himself with food from the cradle virtually to the grave.

He was shown having a heart attack ending up in hospital, where, in the payoff line, his wife asked him whether he was "getting enough to eat."

"It was once fashionable to use naked fear in health and public service advertising," says Lawrence. "We used to say things like 'Give up smoking or you will get cancer' and 'Give up smoking or your unborn baby will die'."

"Then it began to fall out of favour, but my feeling is we are moving back to the use of fear, in a much more sophisticated form. We are using it to stir people out of complacency, but we now end the ads on a positive note."

"We still say that smoking can kill you but I hope we leave people with the feeling that if they stop they will have a better life. We use fear at the beginning, but soften the message at the end."

According to Mr Theobald, the IBA had no problem in approving the heart attack commercial because it was done with a light touch and so was not offensive. However, such an approach would not be acceptable for say, a margarine that claimed to be better for you because it was high in polyunsaturated fats.

## GEORGE H. SCHOLES PLC

WYLEX WORKS, WYTHENSHAW, MANCHESTER M22 4RA

Manufacturers of Wylex Electrical Products

WYLEX

## INTERIM REPORT

Unaudited results for the half year to 31st December, 1981

	1981	1980
Sales	£800	£670
Trading Profit	1,241	415
Interest on Short Term Deposits	31	—
Bank Interest Paid	1,272	415
Profit before Tax	1,272	390
Tax	523	177
Profit after Tax	749	213
Proposed Interim Dividend:		
Rate per Share	6p	4p
Amount	257	171
Profit retained	492	42
Earnings per share based on profit after tax shown above	17.5p	5.0p

The unaudited results for the half year to 31st December, 1981 are shown above.

I am pleased to report that the Company's improved performance in the second half of our last financial year has been maintained and is reflected in the Interim Report. The Directors have today declared an Interim Dividend of 6p per share payable on the 12th May, 1982, to Shareholders on the Register at 8th April, 1982.

G. R. C. McDowell, Chairman

8th March, 1982

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr Christopher R. Burns has been appointed managing director of the Glacier Metal Company from April 1, 1982. He succeeds Mr G. Walsh, who has been appointed

financial director of AE's Bearings Division, of which Glacier Metal is a part. Mr C. W. Bryan-Jennings, financial director of the Electrical Contractors' Association has been appointed to the board of Montagu Boston Investment Trust.



[illegible]



















**Edited by Peter Dear**

## Radio 2

**Radio 1**

2. 7.00 Steve Wright.  
4. 11.30 Dave Line  
5. 7.00 Paul Burnett. 5.00  
6. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00  
7. 10.00 John Peel.  
8. Night Close.

Service can be recovered in  
the following times (GMT):  
00:00 World News 7.09 Twenty-  
four Hours News Summary 7.30  
7.45 Network UK 8.00  
Reflections, 8.15 Europe 8.30  
8.45 News Summary 8.59  
9.00 British Press, 9.15 The World  
Financial News, 9.40 Look  
Discovery 10.15 The End of the  
Musician At Large, 11.05 World  
News About Britain, 11.15 World  
London 12.25 Scotland  
2.00 News Summary 2.00  
3.15 News Summary 3.15  
Roundup 1.00 World News  
Four Hours: News Summary  
UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Radio  
Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio  
5.15 Outlook 5.30  
6.00 News Summary 6.00  
World Today 5.00 World News  
Report 5.15 Meridian 5.30  
06:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News

10.25 Scotland 11.00 World  
 News, 10.40 Reflections,  
 Roundup, 11.00 World News  
 Summary, 11.15 Backtracking  
 on 12.00 World News 12.09  
 Britain 12.13 Radio News  
 on Good Show, 1.15 Outlook,  
 1.45 Report on Religion  
 1.29 Review of the British  
 The King of Instruments 2.30  
 Features 3.00 World News 3.09  
 Britain, 3.15 The World Today  
 4.00 Newsweek, 5.45 The

**ANGLIA**  
except: 12.30 pm-1.00  
Time. 1.20-1.30 News.  
Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads.  
Peterborough Festival of  
Music. 11.40 New Avengers.  
Tuesday Topic.

**ULSTER**  
except: 1.20 pm-1.30  
News. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster.  
Roads. 7.00-7.30  
Farm. 11.40 News at  
O'Connell.

**TYNE TEES**

**except: Starts 9.25 am**  
**9.30-9.35 News, 1.20-**  
**Lookaround, 5.15-5.45**  
**10 News, 6.02 Crossroads.**  
**—title, 7.55-7.30**  
**Farm, 11.40 Two of Us.**  
**reconciliation, 12.10**

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**BORDER**

**except: 1.20 pm-1.30**  
**Lookaround, 6.35**  
**7.00-7.30 Emmerdale**  
**News, 11.43 Close-down.**

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**SYMBOLS: 11.43 STEREO**  
**WHITE (?) REPEAT.**

## Goods

... looked at in full, clearly  
that in order to mislead  
who had come to take  
len goods she mis-  
led the identity of goods  
known or believed to be  
their Lordships were  
that no miscarriage of  
occurred.  
Solicitor, Metropoli-  
v Miller (*The Times*)  
the title of Lord  
May and Mr Justice  
became accurately  
l contest

plaintiff's waiting car for £138 for damage to the car and £5 for shock. The defendant denied any connection between the cars and the accident and sought to prove that by calling evidence. She had a comprehensive insurance policy and the insurers undertook to meet the defendant's defence. The court found in favour of the plaintiff also and ordered the defendant to call expert evidence to prove to be other witnesses.

The plaintiff had only a comprehensive insurance policy, so that she was not obliged to pay to hear her own legal

...in the arbitration. The arbitrator took the view that it would be unreasonable for the respondent to proceed to arbitration not because of its own fault but because justice required it, it being frustrated by the respondent's not being able to afford to pay the arbitration costs.

The arbitrator's decision was set aside on the ground that the respondent's application to rescind the award was made in bad faith, with no proper reference to the facts and circumstances under the rule. The arbitrator's decision was set aside on the ground that the respondent's application to rescind the award was made in bad faith, with no proper reference to the facts and circumstances under the rule. The arbitrator's decision was set aside on the ground that the respondent's application to rescind the award was made in bad faith, with no proper reference to the facts and circumstances under the rule.

Mr. Lawrence Graham  
Lewis for Weight  
Liverpool; E. Rex Makin &  
pool.

## Part of Appeal

ods

as the direction the  
gave to the jury  
that the appellant

merely willing for the  
kept in the house and  
that it was nice to  
there although they  
goods, it amounted to  
tion.

of the police officers looked at in full, clearly that in order to mislead a person who had come to take stolen goods she misused the identity of goods known or believed to be their Lordships' were

by Miller (*The Times*)  
the titles of Lord  
May and Mr Justice

## Contest

138 for damage to the car and £5 for shock. The defendant denied any contact between the cars and sought to prove that by calling the witness into evidence. She had a comprehensive insurance policy

the plaintiff had only a  
policy so that she

...but because justice

the contest would be and so granted the application to rescind automatic reference to under the rule.

properly exercised his discretion and the judge was not wrong in upholding the registration decision. The appeal was dismissed. Justice Waller and Lord Justice Mummery agreed.

rs; Lawrence Graham  
Lewis for Weight  
erpool; E. Rex Makin &  
ool.



